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RETISENEETS making ires than one square tree times for 75 cts., one square for \$100 Committee -- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS OBISA, EDNESD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This committee is responsi-

TIL LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 4.

FEEGE OF OPPRESSION Free Church (of Scotland) Magazine for

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND SLAVERY.

abolition agitation with which torm of abolition agricultural with which y visited, has been transferred to Eng-dead of being directed against our now spends its fury on the Evangeli-The leader of the purty, Mr. W. lately came across the Atlantic, for e of attacking the Free Church; time to find an assemblage of men from all the Churches of taking up, after three days' delibera-er, the precise ground which that And now, as a consequence, samed. And now, as a consequence, tried and frusty colleagues, Henry corge. Thompson, and Frederick to be reinforced by the return of Mr. panied, perhaps, by Mrs. Alby Kei-temale orator of the party.) be is diof his fire against the newly the Alliance. Scotland has received of his attention, and even that has rly repaid. Although his name ed forth for months, as that of some although the walls of Ediaburgh arded with hoge bills aunoun-objects, the church in which held was half empty, and a large heid was han empty, and to retire se. In Glasgow, he appears to corse; the audience of his first all, and of his second, although eed— admittance only one pen-smaller. He has since taken ply chagrined, no doubt, and, that indignant besides, at the wht him so far to see and do is to sail for America. from abolition papers recently care in high feather about the which be is doubtless doing ey' which they appear to be alis to be sent back with him. After ere will be less talk, we imagine, of ing in a flame from North to South, of the 'absolute certainty of ing compelled to back out of ed, the day of the agitation in Indeed, the day of the spansors when ye said to be pust. May every bud uted by bad men, in a bad spirit, and it, meet with as speedy and complete? As to England, the clamor will a time, as it did here already; and ieve, as here, subside. It has, however. cereil useful purposes there, and will ore. The eyes of many excellent indi-bad been made somewhat uneasy by which were flying regarding the Free now throughly opened to the tree f the agitation, and of the men engaged se respectable men who appears regarding Church ac ivery, are taking particular care to make that while they do so, they have no symis by whom all the uprour has been raised. nefit of the agitation will be that of British Christians into what wretched eather management of the sacred cause opation in America has somehow or other wed to fall, and of leading them to use sable influence with the Christian men ters of the States, and that immediately, purpose of stirring them up to a deeper their duty in this matter—their duty to ves, many thousands of whom, we doubt edaily erushed and transpled on by the iron he taskmaster, and sent into eternity debase a darkness; and their duty to their church d country, on whose interests, spiritual and ead, such a system cannot fail of producing to the most dead-ning and disastrous. There me danger, lest these men having altogether of a their British crusade, and having by their has profanences and unscrupulous fulsehood, down apon themselves the indignation and reace of the whole religious community, any impression should be made upon America, as lated slavery less, or were disposed to apolo-

for the slaveholder more. This, we doubt not, as her part well, and if the various Churches of the country would but in their correspondence be a hidded, and at the same time as kind, the noblest

From the Hartford Charter Oak, (Liberty party.) THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BAZAAR-(it used to ve been a brilliant affair. It was held in society, together with numerous Ant ney friends to its sales, and the speeches which apped the evenings. We don't not of its elenee, for its elegant and accomplished Manager, the helpers, have not studied the course of the th of Aristocratic taste for nothing. They
willike a book—as Professor Espy knows the die of heaven, and can trim their sails to the care of lordly favor, with the knack of old navpalors. And they have tastes equal to their dis-crument—and can bait the hook of radicalism with the gided fly of elegance, to catch all manner of feb, from gurigeous' to gold-fish, particularly the sel. Notwithstanding the extreme heresy of their spinous in regard to Government and the Church— the fattest of the unporten thousand, the grafattest of the 'upper ten thousand'—the gras partizans of slaveholding presidents, find ives drawn into the magic circle of the radcash by a wonderful charm. This might be stronged in a wonderful charm. This might be stronged when the sails of the Bazaar go to support the sweet uterance of the doctrines of disunion and careh demolition, of which doctrines are say nothing the stronger of the country of the sails of the the Union, is but to kick the air, and throw see the moon. If they thought there was the moon. If they thought there was thing effective in such ne government politics, if on resisting appeals to violence, we should see their hight dollars and full faces,—or lean as at the less at the A. S. Bazaar. 'Straws show, &c.,' is a facility prover with our Boston friends—wonder which way this whole rye-field of straws shows he sind to be. We think it is something of an infect of that 'ill wind that blows nowhere.'

PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The city authorities of Georgetown, D. C., fear-at leathe 'worst feelings' of their 'peaceful pop-terious' should not be called out otherwise, met on the chinest and passed the following resolution

Marras, it having been represented to the Cor-Pration that an 'Abolition Newspaper' has recentbe for number having actually appeared in that

Phores, the publication and distribution of such er within our midst, would undoubtedly be ated to arouse the worst feelings of our peacepulation and its vicinity, and thereby tend in freatly to endanger the poace and harmony of

le community: therefore,

Be il Resolved. That a Select Committee of three

appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1847. to inquire into the propriety of Legislative action THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

upon the part of this Corporation, in the matter set forth-in the preamble, and that they report their deliberations at as early a day as practicable.

THE LIBERATOR.

PROGRESS - PHONOTYPY - A UNIVERSAL LAN-LONDON, Nov. 3, 1846.

from another country, and that what you have effect expected innre love, without more truth; but, if these desired in consequence of your speaking the same language, what a glorious thing it would be for the advance of knowledge and goodness, peace, good will and charity, if we had an universal language, that the spirits who move the world could visit and.

The question of admitting slaveholders occasioned the electric-telegraph, from country to country, crossing out evil quietly and peaceably—removing igno-rant pandemoniums, and establishing heavenly ac-cord amongst men and nations! I see this aspiration, so devoutly to be wished, as a probable thing, in a generation or two. I am too old now, and have too much to do, to aid progress, in things lying at my land appears, in things lying at my land appears, reviewing the pro-slavery action of the own threshold, to be able or justified in Tooking into Phonotypics, which I see advertised now and then in Glasgow, Scotland, Gronor Thompson said— Phonotypies, which I see advertised how and then in your Liberator, but I hepe the younger and brighter intellects that are coming on to the stage may adopt it, if it seems likely to promote so vast an instrumentality. An universal language would be one of the controversy has given me more pain, than the appropriate the controversy has given me more pain, than the appropriate the controversy has given me more pain, than the appropriate the controversy has given me more pain, than the appropriate the controversy has given me more pain, than the appropriate the controversy has given me more pain, than the appropriate the controversy has given me more pain, the controversy has given me me more pain. tality. An universal language would be one of the controversy has given me more pain, than the appearance of Dr. Wardiaw in defence of the conduct of the Aliance on the subject of slavery; and admitting of strong demonstrations, and opinion is stronger than all laws. 'Opinion,' says Montague, 'is omitted.' 'It is more powerful than the fear of bodily pain or death, as appears in gladiators, and duellists, and soldiers, and in the agony of a young woman, who, having erred and strayed, will suffer any thing to conceal her shame; and as appears also in religious devotees and martyrs. It is more powerful than the desire between the sexes, as appears in the sacred love between brother and sister, and in devotees and religious seclusions. It is more in the whole course of the controversy has given me more pain, than the controversy has given me more pain, than the active of slavery; and it is a strange event indeed, to find myself on an inti-slavery platform in the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the question of slavery. There is no man in the subject of slavery; and it is a strange event indeed, to find myself on an inti-slavery platform in the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the question of slavery. There is no man into example of Dr. Wardlaw in defence of the contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contending with Dr. Wardlaw on the city of Glasgow, contendin

cline the blow, but according to the just measure of elernal, I regard as, of all accursed things on the art. The women that saw the wound shricked out, face of the earth, one of the most accursed.

Extract from a periodical, called 'The Christian Messenger and Family Magazine,' for October, 1846.
Published in London, by ______; P. C. Gray, Edinurgh; and T. Kirk, Nottingham.

Another grand demonstration has been made in London by the clerical dignitaries of our age. They have awelled their numbers, enlarged their cords, and unfolded their objects more specifically. If ever any of our brethren, American or British, imagine that it was a solemn gathering of men, seeking for the primitive formation of Christianity only, This will reach Liverpool on the morning of your they may now displace that imagination; for they intended embarkation, and I now look at your mission as if ended. I thank you, and your friends, for having been moved, and for moving this mission to be for the development of truth, but for the promotion having been moved, and for moving this mission to be for the front that England. By the way, considering that you come truth was the stem, and love the front; and never from another country, and that what you have effect expected more love, without more truth; but, if

innoculate all countries, with the rapidity with which a discussion, which nearly sundered the body, and you have sown the seed in this. It would be to the its destruction would have been a very slight calaminind, what the locomotive and the rail-road are to the ty, compared with the disastrous conclusion at which body. Imagine intellectual knowledge darting by it arrived. On the whole, we are more firmly convinced, by the last meeting, that the members of the ing, re-crossing, suggesting, comparing, opening— Alliance are twisting a rope of sand, which will strengthening things good and useful, as would be bind nothing. They have determined to meet again the natural consequence— and absorbing and spongseven years hence; but, in our judgment, they might have said seventy-seven; for we do not think

pears in the sacred love between brother and sister, and in devotees and religious seclusions. It is more powerful than the love of friends, as appears in the duellist, who to opinion sacrifices the life of his friend, and exposes his widow and children to misery. It is more powerful than the love of a mother for her child, as in India, where a mother throws her child to the sharks in the Ganges; or in England, where a misguided young woman destroys her infant, the pledge of her misplaced love. It may brand harmless or innocent acts as crimes, as in witcheraft, or the marriage of the elergy, or usury. It may inflict punishment of unlimited severity, as appears by the barbarities which, at different periods of society, have been inflicted by man in authority, upon his offending.

been inflicted by man in authority upon his offending for unoffending fellow-creatures.

The gladiators, says Bishop Taylor, were exposed naked to each other's short swords, and were to cut each other's souls away in portions of flesh; as if trial of temper to speak or write with patience, and their forms had been as divisible as the fife of worms. They did not sigh or groun; it was a shame to determine the coloure among the virtues. American slavery, in all its characteristics, They did not sigh or groan; it was a shame to de- its bearings, and its results, temporal, spiritual, and

art. The women that saw the wound shricked out, and he that received it held his peace. He did not only stand bravely, but would also fall so; and when he was down, scorned to shrink his head when the insolent conqueror came to lift it from his shoulders. They denounce 'violence' as anti-Christian, as a sufficient proof of enmity to evangelical religion, and exhibit the utmost amount of patience and philosophy when they telk of slavery. They only lose their tempers and become abusive, when they pale and faint, weary and watchful, and at night sall such their tempers and become abusive, when they speak of abolitiohists. With all my heart, I thank brows, and his mouth to be sewed up from a violent tenter to its own dimension, and all this from a man whom he never saw, or if he did, was not noted by him, but one that shall condema him to the gallows, if he runs from all this misery.

fellowshipped those who openly declared their sympathy with them. There is much meaning in the last words of this passage. They are solemn, emphatic, irrevecable, unless there should be a wonderful retrogression in the views of Dr. Wardlaw, a thing I cannot suppose possible. But, the Doctor contends that the Alliance has done its duty, and that it has been undeservedly assailed. At the commencement of his letter he says.—Without touching on any general questions respecting the Evangelical Alliance, the mature of its constitution, the possibilities of its permanence, may I request a portion of your columns on the one point of slavery. On this point, the Alliance has been far from getting justice: it has been maligned. Further on, referring to myself, he says.—I repudiate the charge with deep concern, that a friend, whom have ever held high in my esteem, should have publicly brought against myself and my British brethren, of preferring a union with Drs. Cox, and Smyth, and Emory, and Olim, to the maintenance of principle. I regret to find Mr. Thompson conditions.

Again be says.—The Alliance has given no sanction to slavery, or to slaverholding. The charge with deep concern, that a friend, whom have ever held high in my esteem, should have publicly brought against myself and uny British brethren, of preferring a union with Drs. Cox, and Smyth, and Emory, and Olim, to the maintenance of principle. I regret to find Mr. Thompson, that the proceedings of the Conference should determine whether I was right-or wrong. Dr. Wardlaw's charitable opinion cannot effect those proceedings.

Again be says,—'The Alliance has given no sanction to slavery, or to slaveholding. The charge with the conduct of the Chairman, the most eloquent tribute of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Mr. M'Tear.

The resolution was then put—the coat assembly standing up—and carried unanimously amidst great cheering.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated at twelve o'clock.

INFLUENCE AND POWER OF THE AMEROHANTS.

Extra

effect those proceedings.

Again be says.—The Alliance has given no sanction to slavery, or to shaveholding. The charge is a slander. The declaration goes forth to the world, that, in consequence of the existence among our Transatiantic hertiern, of those evils, the Alliance has been actually prevented from forming and settling its general organization; that these exits heaving general organization; that these exits heaving general organization; that these orbits have rendered the temporary suspension of this measure necessary; that American Christianity are necessary; that American Christianity are necessary; that American Christianity must be subjected to trail in this particular, before British Christianity can fully and cordially co-operate with it under one organization. It is this a smeltoning of slavery? Is this resulty sufficient to justify such terms of intemperate and reckless abuse as have been heaped indiscriminately on all our heads? I contend that he refusal to condern slavery under the circumstances of the conference, was a virtual sanction of the system, or, at allevents, the conduction of the system, or, at allevents does not not be such as the summary of the system of the system of the system of the system or the system of the system Again be says,- The Alliance has given no demned the Aliance. Dr. Wardaw has most explicitly declared, that he can hold no religious fellowship with a slaveholder, or with a man who maintains slavery; but he says, that 'the American ministers who were here, were anti-slavery men like ourselves,' or, if he pleases, like himself.

Slavery at once, at least could end the national connection with it—but it is through their support that I will not, for a single instant, call in question the sincerity and perfect honesty of either of these declarations; but I will state a few facts, and leave Dr. Wardlaw to decide, as in the sight of God, and before the world, to which he has made his declarations, and in the presence of his Christian brethren in this kingdom, upon the course which, in reference to those facts, he felt bound to adopt, where the contract was the contract to the process of the Christian seed in the process of the Christian seed to the contract the contr ren in this kingdom, upon the course which, in reference to those facts, he felt bound to adopt. He says he cannot defile himself by clasping the hand of a slaveholder. The American delegates recorded a minute on the 28th of August, in which

What is their practical INPLUENCE on Church

formation of the Constitution; through their insti-gation, that this foul blot was left to defile the Re-

IF All men are born free and equal-with co tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—an on which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and

ought and sold as marketable commodities.

T Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in-

the same flendish category, as kidnappers and mentealers a race of monsters unparalelled in their imption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 837.

conform to the public's sins and apologize for popular crame. It is a good thing to torgive an offence. Who does not need that favor, and offen? But to forgive the theory of crime, to have a theory which does that—is quite another thing. Large cities are alike the court and camp of the mercantile class, and what I have just said is more eminently true of the elergy in such towns. Let me give an example. Not long ago, the Unitarian clergy published a Protest against American Slavery. It was moderate, but firm and manly. Almost all the clergy in the country signed it. In the large towns few—they, mainly, young men, and in the least considerable churches. The young men seemed not to understand thair contract—for the essential part of a contract is sometimes written between the lines, and in sympathetic ink. Is a steamboat burned or lost on the waters—how many preached against the War? A preacher may say, he hates it as a man—no words could describe his loathing at it—but as a minister of Christ, he dares not say a word! What clergymen tell of the sins of Boston,—of Intemperance, Licentiousness; who of the Ignorance of the people; who of them lays bare our Public Crime as Christ of old; who tells the Causes of Poverty, and thousand-handed Crime; who sims to apply Christianity to Business, Legislation, Politics, to all the Nation's Life? Once the Church was the Bride of Christ, living by his creative, animating love; her children were Apostics, Prophets—men by the same Spriit variously inspired with power to heal, to help, to guide Mankind. Now she seems the Widow of Christ, poorly living on the Dower of other times. Nay, the Christ is not dead, and 'tis her Alimony, not her Dower. Her children—no such heroic sons gather about her table as before. In her douge, she bindly shoyes them off, not counting Max as some of Christ is not dead, and 'tis her Alimony, not her Dower. Her children—no such heroic sons gather about her table as before. In her douge, she bindly shoyes them off, not counting Max as some of Christ. I

Keble, in one of his poems, represents a mother seeing her sportive son 'enacting holy rites,' and thus describes her emotions:

She sees in heart an empty Throne,
And falling talling faraway.
Him whom the Lord hath placed thereon:
She hears the dread Proclaimer say,
'Cast ye the lot, in trembling cast,
The Traitor to his place hath past,—
Strive ye with Prayer and Fast to guide
The dangerous Glory where it shall abide.'

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune. LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CAMARGO, Mexico, Dec. 19, 1846.

CAMARGO, Mexico, Dec. 19, 1846.

[P. C.]—My Dear Sir:—Yeur letter, addressing some inquiries to me, has just come to hand; and I shall answer you in the same frank and friendly manner in which they are put.

After some years of high pressure life, I was glad once more to get to myself and the woods; and, whether ruminating by day and night upon the wide-spread prairies of Texas, or pursuing the buffulo upon the Brazos and Colorado, or lassoing the wild horse of the Nueces, a la Camanche, upon the disputed desert, I cared little for newspapers, the vindication of friends, or the denunciations of enemies. Coming to Camargo, I see steambeats and hear bells; and newspapers force upon me the thought of polifics once more.

Since I left home, I have written no letters touching my views upon political subjects, and no one

ing my riews upon political subjects, and no one has had authority to speak for me. If I live to return, I shall, in due time, take care to write and speak so as not to be misunderstood.

In the mean time, however, I have no secrets; and I say, in answer to your first inquiry—'My opinions of the institution of slavery are unchanged.' Whether I shall continue 'to edit the paper' or no, is problematical. It was never my original design to do so. I think I can be more efficient in 'exerting' my 'influence as heretofore for the establishment of freedom' in other ways.

I have suffered enough to look charitably upon the 'hasty rebuke of the bigoted and contracted.' I am willing to trust to time and the unbiased opinions of men for my final vindication.

In going into this war, I have not been impelled, as some of my apologists would have it, by constitutional ardor, or southern education. Neither have I been lired by the vulgar ambition of military glory. I would far rather have been Adams, at the vindication of the Right of Petition, than Welfington at the Battle of Waterloo.

I wished to prove to the people of the South that I warred not upon them, but upon Statery—that a man might hite slavery, and denounce tyrants, without being the exemy of his country.

Besides, the instincts of self-preservation, or rather of national preservation, as well as history, teach me that a constitutional declaration of war must be austained by all parties. My action, therefore, is a corollary from the admission of the republican theory, that a legal majority must rule. Have my denouncers found a better theory?

I trust that, after a while, I shall convince those who have no interests in doing me injustice, that I am not a 'fanntic,' for I have at all times stood by the broad land-marks which the laws of nations and customs and an colightened morality have fixed, as sacred from innovation; nor an 'egotist seeking temporary notoriety,' for I have labored in obscure places, and been silent under reproach and calumny. Far less and I a traitor to my country,' for I have been ready to lay down my hie at home and abroad, ever standing in her defence.

I thank you and those most sincerely who have not ceased to have 'implic

Mori pro patrid,' was imputed to me as my only crine.

When I spoke against the Mexican war, I said that I would fight it. I san here to redeem my pledge. I saw in anticipation the noble dead whom all now mourn. The millions of taxes coming will arouse those who were insensible to national dishonor and personal woe. The people already begin to ask, What is all this for? I venture to say that the millions upon whom the burden of this war rests, will not love slavery the more that it has caused it. It lives only by the will of the people; then speed the day when from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the sublime enunciation shall be made, America is fire!

crime and woe rages apace.

'God and Liberty. Ever your friend,
and obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

The editor of the National Era, the Washington organ of the Liberty party, defines the position of that party, in regard to slavery in the slaveholding States, and to the powers of Congress, as follows :-

States, and to the powers of Congress, as follows:—

It contemplates no unconstitutional course, no measure incompatible with the sovereignty of the States. If it did, we should be its foe, rather than its advocate. It is the policy of our opponents to represent us as seeking to intermeddle with the domestic concerns of the States. Some are sincere in this course, others are guilty of bearing what they know to be false witness.

Suppose radical opposition to all banks of circulation were the policy of the Democratic party.—'Through its journals and speakers, it discusses the question in all its bearings, and in its State and National Conventions, declares its purpose to revolutionize the whole country on the subject. But it is obvious, that, as a national organization, it can contemplate action only where the evil is national: action against banking in the States, respectively. It does not elect a President or choose representatives to Congress, to put down, by their legislative and executive functions, banking in Kentucky: the Democracy of that State has that work committed to its care. Now, the moral influence of its acts and declarations as a national party would doubtless sustain its adherents in the several States in their efforts against banking; but who would therefore sustain its adherents in the several States in their efforts against banking; but who would therefore charge it with intermeddling with their domestic

Concerns?

The Liberty party, though at present confined to the confined and the confined to t The Liberty party, though at present commentation of the free States, is not sectional in its creed or spirit; its doctrines are American, its objects of universal interest; and it expects to find many more slave States following the example set them by their brethren in Western Virginia. Nor does it confound the prerogatives of the State and Federal Governments. It clearly understands the rights and duties of the former, and the restrictions improved when the latter. It does not propose to reposed upon the latter. It does not propose to re-peal the Black Laws of Ohio by action of Congress, or the declarations of its National Conventions, but by the action of its members resident in that State. So far as slavery may exist by act of Congress, affect Federal legislation, or general politics, it will act against it by federative powers; but where it exists by the law and within the jurisdiction of the State, it leaves its members in that State to resort

exists by the law and within the State to resort to State, it leaves its members in that State to resort to State legislative or judicial action for its removal, seconding their efforts by the moral influence of the rest of the organization.

Is not such a course legitimate? What is there in it repugnant to the rights of the State or the provisions of the Federal Constitution? The Liberty party is no more an intermeddler with the domestic institutions of the States, than either of the old parties.

parties.

There are abalitionists in this country, who hold There are abolitionists in this country, who hold that the Union is a 'covennit with death and an agreement with hell?' that the Constitution of the United States is thoroughly pro-slavery; that no man can take office, or support candidates for office, under it, without involving himself in guilt; that the only way to reach slavery effectually lies over the ruins of the American Union. They claim that this is the only reasonable policy, and denounce the Liberty party as one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the anti-slavery cause.

the Liberty party as one of the most formidate ob-stacles in the way of the anti-slavery cause.

It is but just to them and to ourselves to say that their sentiments are not ours. Their views of the Constitution we have always held to be erroneous, their policy impracticable, and their spirit too in-tolerant. We have never felt inclined to engage in Their honesty of purpose we would not question; their devotion to human rights is worthy of principles of reform and views of our duties, as men and

ples of reform and views of our duties, as men and citizens, widely different.

Nor shall we attempt to force the Federal Constitution from its obvious meaning, for the sake of accomplishing even a good object. Such an enterprise as ours is discredited by the policy of resting it upon mere legal technicalities. As it is, under the Constitution, especially that clause which recognizes the existence in the States, or the people thereof, of all powers not delegated by that instrument to the General Government, the people of the several States are invested with all necessary power for the abolition of slavery therein. for the abolition of slavery therein.

THE LIBERTY PARTY AND THE MEXICAN

The following is from the pen of Dr. Bailey, (now editor of the National Era,) as published by him is the Cincinnati Philanthropist :--

A WORD OF EXPLANATION. We have had all confidence from the beginning in the ability of Gen. Taylor to save himself from defeat. He is on the spot. He knows his antagonists and their strength, and what force is required to make his army per-fectly secure. This force he demanded from Lou-

isiana and Texas.

If we thought him in danger, and that volunteers from this section were really needed to save him, we should certainly postpone the articles are are now writing. Heaven forbid that word or act of ours should have the remotest tendency to jeopard the safety of that noble officer, and his brave army.

The Warren Liberty Herald, after declaring that the United States invaded Mexico in order to sus-tain slavery, thus concludes an article on the war:

But we are told that war is declared, and has been commenced, and therefore we must in duty stand by our country. We would answer this in the words of a cotemporary, 'We will!' but we will not fail to show up in their proper light, our craven and wicked rulers, even while we drive Mexico before us and punish her temerity.

LIBERTY MEN AND PATRIOTISM.

Let not the revilers of Liberty men henceforth open their lips against Liberty men as being insur-rectionists, traitors, insurgents, or anything of the kind, since among the first to volunteer for Texas, is the name of Maj. Wm. Larimer, Jr., as we believe, a good and honest Liberty man, though in this instance the Major's zeal may run beyond his judgment .- Piltsburgh Mystery.

This Major Larimer was at that time the Lit erty party candidate for Canal Commissioner, and has since been talked of as its candidate for Governor of Pennaulvania!

The Perry Countryman, a Liberty party paper published in Wyoming county, N. Y. says-

'In the language of the following paragraph from tion can be preserved; for, should the citizens re-fuse to stand promptly and firmly forth, when the country was in danger, because the relies of the country was in danger, because the policy of the Government might be unwise, or some of its meas ures unjust, there would be an end to government and security, &c., &c.'

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG. The editor of the (Liberty party,) American Citizen, Philadelphia, (Rev. Dr. Brisbane,) holds the following profligate language:

'Under the circumstances of the case, how are 'Under the circumstances of the case, how are the abolitionists of this country to act upon the question? Shall we express a sympathy with Moxico? Surely not; for Mexico does not deserve our sympathy. Shall it be with our own country? But we need not ask this question; the natural tendency of our hearts is towards our own, our 'native land,'—and, although our judgment tells us say is was so, our hearts will throb with anxiety, here the outlook the deserved consequences of here she is whose, our hearts will throb with anxiety, lest she suffer the deserved consequences of her voluntary wrong position. Men may reason with me, as much as they please, against the wrong which my mother has inflicted upon her neighbor, and may convince me fully that she is in the wrong; but my heart says, she is my mother still, and I cannot take part with a neighbor against my mother. There is no argument successful against love: I love her, and that's enough. So I love my country; and whilst she has possession of my heart, even the wickedness of those who administer her affairs cannot make me sympathize with her enemies. I love my country still, and I must cling to her, whilst I try to hurl from power those who recklessly enact and administer her laws. Between

recklossly enact and administer her laws. Between my heart and my head, therefore, in this matter, come to the conclusion, that abolitionists, whils they fully judge of and condemn the course of do wrong, should nevertheless to

dy a hope of Mexico's success.
own part, I should regard it A GREAT CALAMITY, not only to our country, but to MexiTo take from her rulers the power to exercise a military despotism, will do her people a benefit; and although the means of effecting it may not be very honorable to our national character, the Mexican people will probably feel, in the end, that the defeat of their generators is a blessing to the research of their generators is a blessing to the research of their generators. of their government is a blessing to themselves. On the other hand, should Mexico succeed, of which there could be no probability without the aid of foreign powers, it would only strengthen the de-spotic character of her military chieftains, whilst it would be the ruin of the United States.' (!!!)

The Bangor Garette, a Liberty party organ, says—'Our country, right or WRONG,' has no feature of impiety to us. * * We are very far from wishing to say one word to paralyze the arm of our country. We would exhort all good citizens to discountenance every expression of disloyally to our common country, and to stand forth ready to maintain her cause against the world when she is involved in war, however she may have plunged into it'!!

TP The following is from a paper, which was pub lished in Cincinnati, last summer, during the State political campaign, by the State Central Committee the Liberty party. It was written by a member of the Committee, and published under the editorial head, without censure or disclaumer by the party in

From the Democratic Standard & Whig of '76. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

⁴ The announcement, in our last, that this gen-tleman had left in command of a troop of horse, to join the army on the Rio Grande, no doubt sur-prised many of his friends. When they recollect the unreleating war which he waged against the annexation of Texas, and the fierce invective pour-ders are the platters in the injurious scheme. ed out upon the plotters in that iniquitous scheme, they may wonder at his drawing, his sword agains her old enemy. The apparent inconsistency may, with many in the free States, paralyze his power of We cannot! We do not believe there is any real inconsistency between his past and his present conduct.

'The war in which be has enlisted is not a Tex-

as war. The enemy against whom he has drawn his sword is not the enemy of Texas, but the enemy of his country. To fight her battles, he goes

orth, A TRUE-HEARTED MAN.
'A war exists between us and a foreign power; ti is wrong for American citizens to engage in it, for the purpose of bringing it to a speedy close. If it is not, then is Mr. Clay right. He labored with all the powers of a man to avert it; he now enters the field at the risk of his reputation and his life to him, that none but unprincipled adventurers, cormobined, and every reasonable man can see that it will ished, and every reasonable man can see that it will be by fighting: the temper of the American peo-Revolutionary sires, the base betrayers of the people forbid the hope of accomplishing it in any other way. If it must be ended thus, the sooner it is done, the better for humanity. One or two blows like those struck on the 8th and 9th of May, will be far less horrible, than years of skirmishing shughter, with all their train of guilt and crime. Every day the contest is prolonged by the implementation of the foreign and domestic slave trade, and the re-establishment Every day the contest is prolonged by the imbe

they are candidly expressed. We know that they differ from those of many of our friends, who hold that, under all circumstances, it is wrong to take up the sword. For them, we have the highest respect, and there are none with whom it ing, addresses itself to the Governor of the Sta grieves us more to differ; but their doctrines of NOT TO THE CITIZENS, in the call for volunteer

re leaving it to expose themselves to the dangers of cestilence and war. To say that these men from the free States, have enlisted for the purpose of extending slavery, is to contradict common observa-tion and common sense. Among them are SOME LIBERTY MEN: would they go with such an

to perpetuate slavery, that this war was entered upon for this purpose. But shall the fell design be accomplished? Shall the desires of the wicked be fulfilled? Is there so much wisdom in their councillations of the weeks have elapsed since they 'volunteered' to cils, that their guilty plans are always carried out? No. Let every Liberty man, every freeman, by whatsoever name he may be called, lay his hand upon his heart, and swear never! Let him take courage, then. There is a power that governs this staff's ragged followers. Indeed, their disinterested may be so in this Texan business; it may be, that enlisted; and hence, fairly raises the suspicion, that

may be so in this Texan business; it may be, that there will be an army of freemen gathered there, instead of an army of slaves and slaveholders.

Of all things, deliver us from the slaveholding army. War has enough of horror, without adding to it that of being conducted solely by those 'who have no moral sense.' Let, therefore, Cassius M. Clay, and every other man, who, in the conscientions discharge of his duty, may desire to go, no so, that this thing may be brought to a speedy so, that this thing may be brought to a speedy close. But, above all things, let them hold fast to their integrity, and do their whole duty.

B.'

THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE CHURCH

The following preamble and resolutions, drawn ap by Alvan Stewart, of Utica, N. Y., were adopted at the annual meeting of the Eastern New-York Anti-Slavery Society, in 1844-James G. Birney being lowest estimate for which is \$17. 'They also need

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the Whig and Democratic parties, with a view of misrepresenting the Liberty party abolitionists in the United States, calumniating their principles, and rendering their measures odious, often assert in their newspapers, that the Liberty party—the voting abolitionists, hold as sentiments, that the Union should be dissolved on account of slavery and the annexation of Texas, and that the Constitution is a pro-alwayer decument of them. When the soldiers, and yet will not allow them enough to purchase a flannel or cotton shirt?

'Most of the soldiers,' says Mr. Cushing, 'are stated to be young men, only a small part of them tution is a pro-slavery document, originating in having families." uelty and blood—and that the bullet had been been try ought to be destroyed, as no longer the bodes of vital Christianity, but as the homes of hypolites and dens of thieves—and the only apology of abodes of vital containing, on the only apology of Efforts have been made to obtain relict to the said Whiz and Democratic parties for such vile needy, seedy, shirtless patriots, by private subthe said Whiz and Democratic parties for such vile needy,

nee through the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we regard the attempt of secession, nullification, or dissolution of this confederacy, have no shirts to their backs, no boots to their feet as HIGH TREASON TO THE BEST HOPES no caps, no jackets! A cool piece of impudence

erime of slavery.

Resolved, That it is our solemn duty to sustain this Resolved, That it is our solemn duty to sustain this Union, as the most efficient and powerful means or for the extirpation of slavery, and further to show our love to our cheriahed colored brother, whom we service; they have chosen to enlist; they are vot-

pleasant duty, o, steep as an excuse for our want of numeror as an excuse for our want of the mission of the Resolved, That it is no part of the mission of the berty party to overthrow churches, vote for slanders, or dissolve this Union; but it is their of act undertaking, by all moral, legal, lawful, it is the contraction of the cont

LIBERATOR

BOSTON, JANUARY 22, 1847.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUMTEERS No greater evidence of the fact, that the prerar with Mexico is generally regarded by the pe ple of this Commonwealth with the strongest feel ings of moral aversion, need be adduced, than tained in Mr. Cushing's Report to the House Representatives, from the Select Committee to whom was referred his Resolve, entitled 'A Resolve concerning the Volunteers raised in Massachusetts fo the service of the United States,' and appropriating the sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of thei

equipment and support. As to these volunteers, their officers, says Mr. Cushing, 'all concur in stating, that they entered into the service voluntarily, from patriotic motives. Beyond all question, that is a great deal more than can be said of the motives of the officers; but, as applied to the volunteers, it is all gammon. character, habits, situation and prospects of these men were critically examined, who soberly doubts whether they would not be found, with few exceptions, to be wretched, profane, worthless, licentious, intem perate and brutal? Mr. Cushing thinks they as deserving of special consideration, in that they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the execution of a public duty, (?) equally incumbent of every citizen of the Commonwealth.' If this duty be so universal and imperative, how does it happen that it is chiefly the ragged and destitute, the impu 'A war exists between us and a foreign power, while the intelligent and virtuous, since the support it; we hate its authors, and their diabolical purpose in plunging us into it. But, it is upon us, and the only question now is, whether alight pecuniary sacrifice in aid of their country do not feel and exhibit even a spark of patriotism to the support of the suppor and degraded, who feel prompted to discharge it; very, recreant and degenerate sons of Puritan and Revolutionary sires, the base betrayers of the peo-ple, and traitors to the cause of human liberty, who engage in a war for the invigoration of the foreign of slavery on a free and independent soil.

Every day the contest is prolonged by the imbecility of the Executive, or the remissness of the people, increases the danger of embroiling other nations, and bringing on a general desolation.—

Mercy demands an immediate close of the war, if inst.' Indeed! But what need has Massachusetts, not ple silence their enemies without; but within among themselves, let them call to their bar, not only those who have brought this evil upon them, but the traitors who are even now plotting more and at the call of the President of the United States. of the United States, that they [the volunteers] en and at the call of the President of the United State but the truitors who are even now plotting more daring attacks upon our free institutions.

'These are our own feelings, as honestly felt as and not send them to any local body of men, as beg

ingenious and singularly discriminating Mr. Cust ing, 'addresses itself to the Governor of the State strongly recommended to us, by the daily example of the best individuals that hold them.

"We therefore have been pained to hear the expressions indulged in by many, and a few even of our own brethren. It is unbecoming in any one to sneer at those, who, moved by a spirit of patriotism, have denied themselves the comforts of home, and

The volunteers have no real ground of complain ngers and no just claim for aid from the State tressur They knew what they were to expect-what w the amount they were to receive-and to what they were liable. But, it seems, they were altogethe too patriotic (!) to be deterred by any consideration challowed object?

Grant, what we believe, that Texas was desired

The standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by their country, a right or wrong the standing by the standin It is greatly to their disparagement, for Mr. Cus · leave their country for their country's good,' though advocate very clearly demonstrates, that they were It in a desperately impoverished condition before they it was rather for the lack of bread and employment than in consequence of the promptings of patriotis that they allowed themselves to be enrolled !

By the Act of Congress, each volunteer receive the sum of \$21 as the commutation money of siz months' clothing, and will receive no more until the expiration of eight months. Of course, this sum has barely sufficed to purchase one blanket, one watch-coat, one forage-cup, one nniform coatee, on pair of pantaloons, one pair of boots, and one pair of stockings.' More cash is wanted. 'The men ac tually need, in addition, a cap, jacket, vest, one pair of thick and one pair of thin pantaloens, boots, flan nel drawers, and flannel and cotton shirts'-the company-chests.' Now, all this is as ludicrous as it is pitiable. We again ask, how it happens that so Whereas, the Whig and Democratic parties, with few are disposed to engage in this patriotic war, ex

> Wild, rash, inconsiderate, penn less young men-these are, the patriots of 1847, the volunteer' defenders of the honor of the country!

slander is, that a clique of philosophers in this country, of some one or two thousand persons, known as non-resistants, no-human-government, no-roting, Garrisonian abolitionists, (whose sextiments we Garcisonian abolitionists, (whose sentiments we utterfly repulate, as we have so done for years,) hold and affirm these stronge dogmas, that the Comment, and that the tunion should be dissolved, and that the churches of this country are done of this country. of this country are dens of this ves and hypocrites, and no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. To define our position as the voting abolitionists on these questions, by which it has been attempted to injure us in the opinion of our countrymen—there. nion of our countrymen—theremore patriotic spirit at this juncture! Where are
Marcus Morton, William Parmenter, David Hen Resolved, That we believe that the Constitution of the United States, when interpreted in that benignity of spirit which its own language justifies, is an anti-slavery document in its principles and tenthese very destitute, but very chivalrous 'young these very destitute, but very chivalrous 'young Resolved, That we hold the Union as a grand men '? As they are not willing to volunteer in the Besolved. That we hold the Union as a grand bond of public and private faith, to which we are sollength and which we will not, and cannot recall; and whether slaver is in on out, OR TEXAS IN OR OUT, we will stand by the Union, for its purification and exaltation, heing determined to employ our entire moral and political power to the overthrow of Slavery, in all and every shape, by which we can constitutionally reach the same through the ballot-box.

Resolved. That we regard the attempt of seceshave no shirts to their backs, no boots to their feet OF MANKIND, and as the most wretched of all antidotes by which to exonerate ourselves from the magnanimity of the Legislature! We say, againhese volunteers have no claim upon the State treat

patriotic and gallant.'
To the Committee, of which Mr. Cushing is chair
man, was referred a petition from Charlestown, sign ed by 38 persons, praying that an appropriation might be made to meet the immediate wants of the volun-teers in that town, &c.; also, a remonstrance against any such appropriation, from old Plymouth, signed by 32 of the most respectable citizens of that pla the first name on the list being that of the venera Dr. Kendall. The latter we copy entire, as worth; of the landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Mass chusetts, in General Court assembled:

Whereas a petition has been presented to yo honorable body, praying that an appropriation much made by this Commonwealth, in aid of the voluteers from Massachusetts, in the existing war will have been presented to your honorable been presented to you have been presented to your honorable been presented to you have been presented to you have been presented to your honorable been presented to you have been presented to you have been presented to your honorable body. lexico;
And, whereas the infamy and wickedness of ordinary wars are far exceeded in this one, inasmuch s

nary wars are far exceeded in this one, inasmuon as it is an offensive and invasive war, commenced and continued for the extension and perpetuation of sla-

; therefore, e, the undersigned, citizens of Plymouth, Mas sachusetts, do remoustrate against the grant of any appropriation, in aid of the volunteers, by your honor-

Jas. Kendall, Wm. S. Russell, Charles May, John Perkins, Ichabod T. Holmes, Ichabod T. Holmes, Ellis Rogers, Thomas Churchill, Benjamin Harvey, Wm. Davis, Henry Whiting, Benjamin Hubbard, C. S. Turner, A. Morse. Wm. Thomas, A. Danforth, Joshua B. Thomas, James A. Danforth, Southworth Barnes A. Morse, H. O. Steward, E. O. Sherman, Thomas Russell, Jr. N. Russell, Jr. Sam'l. Shaw, Seth Morton, N. Russell,

James Barnes, L. G. Bradford. Thomas May, Every member of the Committee knows that the Plymouth remonstrance is every word of it true; yet majority of them dare, as those who are too impudent to blush, and too venal to stick at any assertion

monstrants, deeming the war unjus: on the part of Mexico only, and just and necessary on that of the United States, and that the war, instead of being an United States, and that the war, instead of being an offensive one on our side, commenced and continued for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, seas forced wpon us by Mexico, was undertaken by us in mere defence and vindication of the citizens, the territory, and the honor of the country, and has been offensizely persevered in by the Mexican government, against the wishes, and in despite of the reiterated proffers of pacific negotiation, of the government of the United States.'

The members of this Committee are Messrs Cush ng of Newburyport, Giles of Boston, Boutwell o Groton, Stevens of Andover, Bulloch of Worcester, Hood of Lynn, and Branning of Tyringham. A majority, favorable to Mr. Cushing's proposition for an appropriation of \$20,000, was appointed on the Comnittee, at his earnest solicitation, as a matter of courtesy, and not in accordance with the views of the House. The Report of this majority was dissented from by Messrs. Giles, Stevens, and Bulloch. Of the majority, Messrs. Boutwell of Groton, and Hood if a Liberty meeting were called in this city, expressof Lynn, ought hereafter to appear in masks of bronze, to hide their real countenances from the public gaze : for they were among the Democratic members of the Legislature, who, some three or four years since, denounced the annexation of Texas as an iniquitous and unconstitutional measure, out of which lawless deed has grown the present war-a war which they so favorable as it once was. The 'five thousand now have the assurance to declare ' was forced upon us by Mexico, and was undertaken by us in mere themselves in 1835 by a mobocratic, pro-slavery out defence and vindication of the citizens, the territory, break, are now very orderly persons, and somewhat and the honor of the country '!! And all this, in order to keep in the traces of a profligate pro-slavery Harrison GrayOtis, Richard Fletcher, Peleg Sprague, party, and with a selfish eye to the loaves and fishes and James T. Austin, have virtually eaten their f office !- Shame on them, and all who are like

NON EST INVENTUS.

'I can call spirits from the vasty deep.' But will they come, when you do call for them? Appended to Mr. Cushing's Report, is a detailed count of the progress made in Massachusetts, in plisting 'patriotic and gallant volunteers' to fight in the cause of Slavery, given by H. K. Oliver, Adjutant General. It is both amusing and melancholy. Twenty-five martial spirits applied for authority and irections to raise companies, being actuated by the most disinterested motives of course, and were duly empowered to scour the Commonwealth for volunteers. Of this number, sixteen succeeded in doing pathizing audience, he gave a thrilling narrative of little or nothing. Only nine obtained a sufficient number of signers to enable them to apply for organization. Worse yet. Only two companies are child in slavery. He is completely filled and mustered into service nearly full. 'If all who had enrolled themselves, for a white man. He is probably allied to the best says the Adjutant General, "had appeared a the blood of Kentucny. He is a young man, tering in, [ay, ay, sir!] the companies would have interesting appearance, and remarkably gifted in way towards the seat of war. But such has not been the case; and the captains of the companies have been greatly embarrassed, and the operations of this Department been hampered, by the withdrawal of from sermons delivered at the Melodeon, in this city, many men after enrolment, and before mustering, by Theodore Parker,—one on the subject of Immorin spite of all the allurements of rum and tobacco, tal Life, the other on Merchants,—both recently pubminus shirts and jackets, and all the strong impulses lished by Jordan & Wiley. Each of them is characof exalted patriotism! Well, this is what is sometimes called a plentiful lack, and a very good sign of the times it is. Moreover, it places in a most ridiculous light, the following tumid and untruthful extract from an article on the war-opponents, in the applicable New-York Herald :-

*Can these men for a moment suppose that the war is not popular? If they do, they sadly misrepresent the signs of the times. Have they not examples, before their eyes, of the utmost fervor and patriotism being developed in every part of the country—in every village, town, and hamlet, in every State? Do they not see volunteers offering up their services in larger numbers than can be accepted, and our cities and State Legislatures appropriating money, without stint, for their support, until mustered into service? Do these facts afford them any encouragement to persist in their folly? or rather, do they not convince them that, instead of weakening the strength and position of the President and his administration by their folly, that they are digging a grave, deep and capacious enough to hold themselves and their party, beyond the hope of resurrection? Do they not see the Legislature of Massachusetts—the very hot-bed of aboltion—coming forth nobly, and appropriating the large sum of twenty thousand deliber for the same transport of the complete of the same transport nobly, and appropriating the large sum of twenty thousand dollars for the support of the volunteers. quota of men for the war, in North Carolina, a slave State?

Legislature, but the Herald! Even Mr. Cushing lantic. Of course, its sneers and falsehoods are be-

'It must be borne in mind,' says the Adjutant, that men offering for this service are generally of it of this Free Church Magazine, we publish that class in community, least successful in provid-another column, an admirable letter addressed to the ing for themselves' !-- those who have no shirts to Secretary of the World's Temperance Convention, their backs, not a solitary 'red cent' in their pockets, respecting the American pro-slavery delegates no means of comfortable subsistence-alias LOAFERS that body. It shows what is the real feeling of the and vacanonds? These are Mr. Cushing's 'patri-Scottish people, on the subject of American slavery otic and gallant volunteers'! What a commentary
The writer of it, Many Welsh, is the widow of one
is this upon the popularity of the war! How clearly
of the British missionaries to the East Indies—a noand disgustingly does it reveal the hypocrisy and ble woman, and an untiring and faithful friend of hollow-heartedness of the Democratic party in this the anti-slavery cause. At our request, she allowed us to take a copy of it. Read it! have no qualms of conscience in its vigorous prosecution ; they deem it almost a treasonable act to question either the rectitude of the war, or the conuct of James K. Polk. Why, then, do they not vain attempting to reach the rich and luscious clusenlist? Let them not taunt their political opponents ters that hung over his head. In like manner, and with a lack of patriotism; for they prove themselves for a similar reason, the Emancipator has affected heir own standard of duty.

As still further illustrating the physical condition

UNTERRS; and Mr. Cushing testifies that they are however, we regard such demagogues as Caleb 'patriotic and gallant.'

Cushing, Edward Webster and Isaac H. Wright far eneath their miserable dupes. There is not an in ciligent man in Massachusetts, who believes tha than that of supreme selfishness—of courting the favor of Southern slavocracy—of obtaining the oaves and fishes of office.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Massach tts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, o WEDNESDAY, January 27th, and will probably continue in session three days. In view of the alarming strides of despotism—the prosecution of a wa of invasion and conquest, for the purpose of extend-ing the boundaries of Slavery, and rendering the sway of the Slave Power absolute over the country— and the exigencies of our great enterprise—all the members and friends of the Society, and all auxifi-Society, and all auxili ary societies, are earnestly called upon to make the approaching meeting the most numerous and the most effective of any that has yet been held in thir Commonwealth.

The meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall : the great topic of discussion-Dissolution of the Union

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BOSTON.

A course of anti-slavery lectures has just bee empleted in this city by Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster; and though, from a variety of unfavor able circumstances, the meetings were not very fully attended, yet they were full of interest, and made no small stir among those who were present. The last meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Washingtonian Hall in Bromfield street, (the hall being crowded,) when the pseudo Liberty party was clearly and powerfully shown to be pro-slavery, both n regard to its allegiance to the Constitution, and to its position respecting the Mexican war. Two or three members of the Liberty party frequently interrogated the speakers, and denied the charges that were brought sgainst the party; but, in every instance, the replies were unanswerable. The meet ing, however, was much disturbed by a gang o well-dressed rowdies, chiefly young men. A Li party man volunteered the remark, that he did not lieve they belonged to his party. We do not say that they did; but, certainly, they were not 'old organizationists.' Were they members of the Whig party? If so,

what motive could they have had thus clamorously to interfere to prevent an exposure of the real character and position of the Liberty party, which is rapidly anti-Whig? They may have been Polk and Dallas Democrats-for between them and the Liberty men, there is no special hostility manifested. Certainly, it is a fact worthy of record, as highly significant, that when the pro-slavery attitude of the Liberty party is advertised to be critically examined, th spirit of rowdyism is as rampant at the meeting, as though it had been called to review the course of the Whig or Democratic party! What does this mean What does it indicate? Surely, no one believes that ly to unmask the 'Garrisonian' party, it would be invaded and insulted by lawless persons, whether old or young.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE IN FANEUIL HALL. The times have changed-public sentiment, in this

vicinity, in regard to the 'peculiar institution,' is not gentlemen of property and standing,' who signalized abolitionized in feeling and purpose. Such men as aspersions of the abolitionists, and do not seem at all inclined to say or do aught publicly, to stop the rissing tide of anti-slavery 'fanatioism,' alias humanity They have left the Southern women-scourgers and cradle-plunderers to their fate. A few years since Faneuil Hall could not be obtained for an anti-sla very meeting, though more than a hundred legal voters requested its use, and though the petition wa headed by the late lamented WILLIAM ELLERY CHAN-NING. Now it is freely granted for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause, as often as it is The last person who has occupied it, is a runaway slave,—Henry Bias, formerly of Kentucky, and last from the Cherokee nation. On Friday and Saturday evenings, in the presence of a large and symhis sufferings and adventures as a slave. He was and his hair is so strait, that he would pass readily blood of Kentucky. He is a young man, of very language and elocution.

THEODORE PARKER.

On our outside form will be found two extracts to the state of the times, and ably por trays the Position, Temptations, Opportunities, In . Can these men for a moment suppose that the fluence and Duty of that powerful class. It is sel-

pro-slavery spirit of this Church bears to that of the housand dollars for the support of the volunteers? American Church, let him read the article in the and do they not see that State, ready to furnish her Refuge of Oppression, from the Free Church Magaguota of men for the war, in a shorter time than zine, and he will perceive that it is identical. It ex-No other paper has the news' of this appropria-sent, and assail the undeviating advocates of en tion of twenty thousand dollars by the Massachusetta cipation, that is so prevalent on this side of the Atneath our serious notice.

As a contrast to the malicious and profligate spir

'Those vile, sour grapes,' said the fox, after in contempt and disgust toward the late Anti-Slavery Bazsar in Faneuil Hall. Its unprecedented success As still further illustrating the physical condition of creates much enagem. The Consider when the and moral character of the volunteers in this iniquitous war, read the article on our last page from the puppyism. For the article containing its risaldry New York Tribune. In point of moral degradation, and falsehood, see the appropriate department.

VOLUME XVII.--NO APPEAL TO THE 'MINUTE-MER' 45 The Board of Managers of the Anti-Slavery Society, having resolved

general effort to call out and embedy the

of the Commonwealth, in a men

friend of freedom in this impor-

er of the Commonwealth, in a memorial to be islature, asking for a DISSOLUTION OF UNION, carnestly solicit the co-oper

object is to present to the Legislature, a w

ray of names, of such persons as store mels of the Slave Power, and are no in to hear the disgrace of standing before n a political union with slavehol they do, that such a demonstration of feeling, at this important erisis in our not cannot fail to produce the most salutary the public sentiment of the country.
efficiency to this movement, if must be with spirit, AND PROSECUTED WITH vices. The Board will spare no efferts part, to accomplish so desirable as object work, if done at all, must be done mair olitionists, in their respective localities eats of the Anti-Slavery cause, and the lan the Commonwealth, now humbled and drie fore the Slave Power, demand that this, fore the Slave Fower, demand that this, for the in-being, should be made THE CENTRAL FOR OF ALL OUR LABORS. We can here the blow, for liberty, which should it full to thus. once the chains of the slave, will not fall has terror to the heart of the task-master and his pi abettors. But, whatever is done in the ap must be done quickly. The Legislature is a session, and memoria's, to be of any one at the ent term, most be in readiness within two weeks, and as much earlier as possible. Agents, who are now in the field, and the free whose services the Board may be able to our will do what they can to aid in this work; but will allow them to visit a very few, only, of ten merous towns to be canvassed. Hence, is done to make its influence felt in this must be done by a comparatively few choice to whom the Board look with confident sucre that nothing will be allowed to prevent than from receiving the earliest possible attenti that, through their exertions, their town will up to the Legislature, a memorial such numbers in some measure commensurate at

The Board are not ignorant of the far which the faithful will be called to ensure prosecuting this work. Opposition and disment will, doubtless, meet them on every But nothing great or glorious, let it be real was ever accomplished, without untiring en and manly conflict with all opposing obstr them remember, that it is THE SLAVE for when labor; and whatever evils they may be us labor; and whatever their situation is a perwhen compared with his. We only sak then or him, what they would wish him to do for in he were the free man, and THEY THE MAN.

magnitude and importance of the object we

It will be seen, by the annexed memorial designed for the signatures of persons sexes; but it is desirable that the names of il are legally entitled to vote, should stand by

As the annual meeting of the Mar Anti-Slavery Society occurs next week, lether egates to it endeavor to bring this memor them, with the signatures appended to it, mit presentation to the Legislature

To the Senate and House of Representatives of h

The undersigned, inhabitants of the towns n this State, deeply impressed with the date at mportance of such a movement, earnestly n that you will immediately call a CONVENT ermine what measures shall be taken for potet their rights and liberties, and for a peace CESSION FROM THE AMERICAN UNIO for some or ALL of the following reasons:

I. Because a portion of the citizens of this Co monwealth, on account of the color of the skin vit it has pleased an All-wise Creator to bestow a them, are not permitted to visit the Southern St under penalty of fine, IMPRISONMENT, or EXSLAT MENT FOR LIFE-the General Gott having neither the power nor the disposition them any protection whatever: thus destroying sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts State, and virtually reducing her entire pop to plunder the poor and defenceless, and to it slaves and the souls of men.

11. Because the measures taken, in strict formity with the Constitution, to bring these rages to the notice of the Federal Courts, have be iden under legal penalties, by the slave and the Agents of the Commonwealth, spec puted for this purpose, have been driess best

insult and violence.

111. Because the lives of other citizens Commonwealth are put in imminent per South, if, on visiting that portion of the they shall venture to exercise liberty of speech the press, in manly and Christian opposition anti-republican and nefarious system of which is there cherished, and defended by the frightful instrumentalities.

IV. Because it is impossible for those, who st maintain that 'all men are created equal, at ey are endowed by their Creator with an in ble right to liberty,' to unite in political fell with slaveholders; for LIBERTY and SLAVEST and necessarily must be, unterly antagonistical

V. Because it is morally degrading, and polit disastrous, as well as a glaring abourdity, for glorying in its freedom, to be in partnersh States glorying in the institution of slavery.

VI. Because, by the annexation of a foreign holding nation to the original Union, age solemn and repeated remonstrances of the ture, in the name of the people of Massel in open contempt of even the forms of Const law, and without any Constitutional power of part of Congress, -the Constitution has ceased any longer binding on those who were the parties to it, and ought not to be considered as

VII. Because, even if this annexation subversion of the Union, as formed in 1787, and regard the Constitution of the United States, at ompromises in behalf of slavery, as 'a cor leath, and an agreement with hell, which our be immediately annulled by a free, moral and ian people; and because, so long as they still sent to it, the people of this Commonwealth st morally and politically responsible for all the ties and horrors of the slave system.

VIII. Because, by the alliance of the Notice.

the South, the Slave Power has been cashed quire the immense territories of Louisians, and Texas, (which it otherwise could not done,) and is now successfully waging a si invasion against Mexico, for the sequi large portion of that injured republic, mainly exclusively, to secure its own tyranoical safe over the entire country, and to multiply the an of its victims indefinitely.

ROXBURY ALMANAC. Ourenterprising feller zen, George Adams, publisher of the Boars Do ry, has also published, in a neat form, Almanac and Business Directory. growth of Rozbury is indicated by such a pile

WHOLE BERAGE We lay h message of the Legisla

Twelve is vorld. Mo ince we to preign con herished to ing of the in invading tracted, miss co, over who heatile feet, been diverte them in the brave companies been fallen in hatt. The voice

fallen in batt
The voice
sisters and
through this
longs the gu
have been pr
two republics
Are the ep
fast neither
disposition to mment s on by the acts These are grand. Let that ibunal of pu did, just, but unnecessary ven commit will be the wherever they injured people Supreme Rule this peaceful diffusing itself differ as to its in the opinion, employed to be It is too me the two import keu,—the rev Mexico,—have sult of that er

Legislature, by was brought in bill passed the ators from the I believe, unce linion The war gro art, to vindica andary line tate, of which The motive prefound impresentation with the published ough in some need it. Bu ary, to whose attributed, perh man, unwilling clared the meas

on which led t

that its promula measure at the friends at the N

ry it, from its

Disdaining to frankly declared houses of Cong try, were const injustice and un against it, ne found to v Texas was a overthrow of a Mexico, have the naval operation military possess than that embra of the Union.

of the territory of tory acquired by after admitted in This is a ques free States, who tand by and vin der which they I and under which erful republic, or beriousness and r of the subject.
Judging from It may practically ant session of Co The institution

the Federal sompromise, it States which he but was it intended beyond it compromise? compromise? slaws been to States, that slave and that the and that the gene with it. It has true exposition o lically so regards e Federal Gove At the time of of the United Stales States. T statesmen of the go to show that it was looked for a ly was the Co

ly was the Comevent should take t would require in it would give in 1784, a con of Md. and Mr.

and of the Sratery. That this corporation or nearly this win each by the Sante of t

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BRIGGS ... THE WAR

We lay before our readers, all that portion of the essage of the Governor of this Commonwealth to the legislature, which relates to the war with Mex-

Twelve months ago, a reid. More than a generation had passed away norld. More than a generation had passed away nince we had been involved in hostilities with a loveign country. The people of this republic partied the hope, that the day was far distant the calamities of war would come upon them.

when the calamities of war would come upon them.
In this they have been disappointed.
At this time, the soldiers of the North American republic and in the heart of a neighboring and asser republic, doing the deeds of war. Their march has been triumphant; and in their conflict none to the troops of any nation, in any age of the sold. Yet their victories have been costly ones. They have dearly purchased their garlands. Into They have dearly purchased their gariands. Into them, the cypress is deeply woven. To say nothing of the desolation and misery which they, as ing of the desolation and import which they, as an invaling army, have carried among the distracted, misgoverned and ill-fated people of Mexico, our whose country they have marched with hostile feet, millions of the public treasure have them in their progress, and multitudes of their base companions in arms, officers and soldiers, have been brought to their graves by discase, or

the in hattle.
The voice of widows and orphans, of parents The voice of widows and orphans, of parents, sisters and friends, has been heard in wailing, through this pence-loving land. To whom belongs the guilt of this unfortunate war? Could it have been prevented with justice and honor to the

Are the cphemeral rulers of Mexico, who mani Are the epheroidism to their own people, nor a finantian to observe the treaty stipulations of their reverument with their neighbors, and who appear gerement with their neighbors, and who appear and disappear, like the characters in a drama, re-sponsible for its commencement; or was it brought on by the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of conquest one of its elements? These are grave questions, and ought to be enswer-ed. Let that great public who are involved in its nsequences, and who must answer for it at the de look into its origin, and its cause, with a can dd, just, but unsparing scrutiny. An offensive and an commit against society. Appalling, indeed, will be the account which its guilty authors, sherever they may be found, must render to the red people of the two countries, and to the preme Ruler of the world, for such a war, in is penceful era, when the spirit of Christianity is flising itself over the earth. However men may differ us to its origin or necessity, all must concu

astained ate with

diffie:

VENTION

ion to give

afte opinion, that every proper lineaus should be imployed to bring it to a speedy termination. It is too manifest to require an argument, that he too important measures of which I have spoten,—the revenue bill of 1846, and the war with factor—have been produced by, and are, the result of that extraordinary action of the National Legislature, by which, in 1844, a foreign republic ors from the State of Texus, irregularly, and, as believe, unconstitutionally introduced into the

The war grows out of that act, and is, on ou a vindicate the unascertained and undefined lary bue between Texas and the parent of which she had declared herself indepen-

The motive which, with such undignified haste and the State of Texas to this republic, gives prefound importance to the subject. That moappears with much clearness through most of published public documents in relation to it, igh in some parts of them, there is an effort to ceal it. But one distinguished public function to whose efficiency its success is more to be ributed, perhaps, than to the efforts of any other unwilling to conceal the truth, publicly deared the measure to be necessary to give perma-mey and security to the institutions of the South, ith a manliness and boldness which belong to is character, he proclaimed to the world the rea-

which led to this great enterprise.

Since the consummation of the act, he has rerated this motive under his own hand, and said at its promulgation alarmed the friends of the masure at the South, because it might drive their mends at the North, upon whose aid they relied to

FRIEND GARRISON:

y fourteen years.

was ever guilty of.

fold.

Anti-Slavery Society.

very, but carried it out as pro-slavery !

itself, despised by all decent men?

Geneva, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1847.

Respectfully yours,

ALPHEUS COWLES.

As I have to send you money to pay for the Liber

Let the battering-ram of Anti-Slavery truth, with

lon, it will then be proclaimed, through earth and

habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit;

to sustain slavery, war, wickedness, and oppres-

sion of every kind and character, that fallen man

As it was when Jesus Christ was on earth, the

priests, scribes and pharisees denounced him as a

nalefactor; so now, those who are doing most to

produce human happiness, in time and eternity, are

denounced as infidels. The mad-dog crv of infi-

delity,' from the church and clergy in this State,

destroy the characters of those individuals, to save

their own, and that they may not lose their bread

and butter ; yet much seed has been sown, some of

which will spring up, and bear fruit an hundred

Although we have been disappointed several

ry it, from its support.

Disdaining to attain his object by indirection, be mkly declared it, and, although numbers in both uses of Congress from his own section of counwere constrained by their own sense of the and to vote for it .- to carry it.

ave thus far been the consequences. It a large size. The President, in his to Congress, 'congratulates them on the which has thus attended our military and ous,' and says, 'we have acquired ssession of a t rritory larger in extent her slave States carved out of Texas, or of other foreign terriquired by conquest or by treaty, to be here-lmitted into this Union?

is a question upon which the people of the who love the Union, and who intend to te the glorious Constitution unhey have been prosperous and happy, which we have become a great and pow-lie, aught to ponder and reflect with a olemnity becoming the magnitude

If from the past, it is not improbable that ne form, come before the national es, for their decision, during the pres-

tion of slavery preceded the existence Federal Constitution. That Constitution t, where it found it, a State institution. As e, it did confer political power upon that that power should be ex-States who were parties to that reperal government had nothing to do has been conceded that this was the But has it been pracregarded by the South, when the support

of the adoption of the Constitution States, there were seven free and six The published opinions of leading th, and other historical facts place, not one word or phrase of to be altered, and no expression

minitiee of the Continental Consting of Mr. Jefferson, of Va. Mr. Chase, Mr. Howell, of R. I. reported a bill for

One provision of which he year 1800 of the Christian er slavery nor involuntary servitude to be formed out of said terrid not become a law. The whole ole of that territory had been claim of Virginia. Previous to this time right to the confederacy. Massaalso claused a part of said territory, 1785, she ceded all her right to the On the 13th day of July, 1787, Conn ordinance for the government of orthwest of the river Ohio; the 5th les, 'that there shall be formed lot less than three, nor more than the 6th article declares, there shall nor involuntary servitude in the said to than in the punishment of crimes. m eight States were present, and passage of the ordinance; five of tes, and the vote of every State was al passage of the ordi Maryland, the other slave State, was ve new States provided for in the free, to the six slave States, then it.

THE LIRATOR.

For a proposition, which was in effect to give to

The people of the free States have been taught

quest, and then glories in its success, and votes supplies to carry it on, is more corrupt and wicked than the Democratic party, which waged the war.

Government has nothing to do with the subject of slavery or with slaves, and, that to touch either, in any of the districts or territories of the U. States, would be a palpable violation of the rights of the Adjourned to 6 o'clock in the evening. Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is identical with the conversion of the people to the princi-

ples of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That this object can be accomplished. only by the application of truth to the hearts and

by the action of the National Government, invoked by the South, to enlarge the limits and give security to the institution of slavery, that that power may be exerted to restrict its limits and abolish its existence in the districts and territories of the United States, taking care not to meddle with it within the territory of a State. consciences of those who uphold the system. States, taking care not to meddle with it within the territory of a State.

Must they continue forever to lend their aid to the support of an institution, which they believe to be morally and politically wrong, and against which the opinions of mankind are concentrating with the power of a gathering tempest?

Is it not time for them to resolve calmly, but firmly, that they cannot consent to the further extension of slavery, or to the admission of any new territory of state consents. Whereas, the people of Massachusetts declared be ension of slavery, or to the admission of any new

therefore,
Resolved, That, with all their professions of rever slave State into this Union?

No evil could result from such a restriction, more ence for the Constitution, and their love for the Union pernicious than from an opposite course.

Massachusetts acknowledges with gratitude the benefits which she, in common with the other States, has derived from the Constitution and the they are ready on their own showing to trample both under foot at the dictation of their slaveholding masters.

These resolutions were ably discussed by Thayer,

States, has derived from the Constitution and the Union. She will continue to perform with scripulous exactness all the obligations enjoined upon her by that Constitution, and cling to the Union with an undying constancy and fidelity. Her hand will never he raised to insert or drive the wedge of severance. But she cannot forget, and ought not to forget, that, under Providence, the important element of her prosperity has been the ceaseless, diversified and persevering industry of her population. To labor, contrived by the heads and performed by the hends of her freemen, under the control and influence of her moral, religious and free institutions, she mainly owes her present character and tions, she mainly owes her present character and 10 o'clock, standing among the States of this confederacy.

MORNING SESSION-SUNDAY

Gov. Briggs inquires—'To whom belongs the guilt of this unfortunate war?' We answer—to no the chair. Notwithstanding our 'infidelity,' in re ne, not even excepting James K. Polk, more fear- gard to meeting on the Sabbath, and also the fact fully than to himself! Like Polk, he is for con. that two Orthodox meetings were held in their requering a peace by mustering all the terrible ener. gies of the country, so as to crush Mexico at a blow, meeting was fully attended, and the very best attenor, at least, so to cripple that injured republic as to make her glad to accept of any terms, however ing was most powerfully addressed by Mrs. Foster, humbling or rapacious, that the Slave Power of this in regard to the pro-slavery position of the North country may choose to dictate to her! Unlike Polk, For upwards of two hours, she continued in a most however, he professes to regard this war as waged impressive manner to expose the wickedness and for diabolical purposes, and as the result of a most hypocrisy of those at the North, who support the Constitution of the United political and ecclesiastical institutions of our coun-States. But he has not scrupled to urge upon the try. We dare not attempt to give even a brief re people of Massachusetts, the duty of enliating in this port of her remarks, on this occasion, for fear we errid conflict. We are sick of the cant, respecting shall do her injustice. Adjourned.

slavery and the war and the war and all the more Assembled according to adjournment - Bourne detestable because it assumes a virtuous and humane Spooner, of Plymouth, in the chair. Discussion garb. The following resolution was offered by R. Thay

THE CHURCH-CLERGY-CONSTITUTION. er, of Bridgewater:
Resolved, That the union of the North with the South, in the formation of the government of the U. S., involved a compromise of the principles of justice and humanity, which renders it an imperative duty to ator the present year, I am disposed to accompany it with a few lines from my pen. And first, I congratulate you on your safe arrival home; for in all your joys and sorrows, since your incarceration in Balti-more juil, I have sympathized—although, so retired the immediate abolition of slavery.

EVERING SESSION.

and humble is my situation, I may not be known by you, only as a subscriber for the Liberator for nearin the chair. Discussion commenced by friend Moody, the house being literally filled. He was its almighty strokes, continue to smite, thick and followed by S. S. Foster, in one of his out-spoken, heavily, the old Bastile of Slavery until it shall fall : plain English, and impressive speeches. and as it is one of the main pillars of spiritual Baby- slight disturbance was made in the galleries, out of which, fresh arguments were drawn, and new vicheaven, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, and is become the tories achieved by friend Foster. This disturbance was attributed, by some, to the 'most respectable for all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath individuals in North Bridgewater, and by others to of her fernication. The church has willingly yielded up herself to commit fernication with the kings of

the earth, or human governments, by assisting them Voted. That the thanks of the Old Colony A. S. Society be given to the Universalist Society, for the use of their house, in which to hold our meeting. We cannot refrain from returning to our friend Edward E. Bennett, of N. Bridgewater, our sincere

thanks, for the interest he took in procuring a place for us, and his efforts in our behalf on this occasion. Voted, also, That the next quarterly meeting of the Society be held in Hanson, on the first Saturday and Sunday, in April next.

has preceded and succeeded the labors of the Fos-Thus closed one of the most important and inter ters, and Pillsbury, and their condjutors, so that it esting meetings ever held by the Plymouth Courhas destroyed much of the good they might otherty A. S. Society. It was in-deed good to be there. wise have done. The clergy are busy in trying to Amount collected, \$12,11.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. S. Abington, Jan. 12, 1847.

CIRCULATION OF THE LIBERATOR Рагисктом, Jan. 10, 1847.

times of seeing you in Ohio, we hope we shall not DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: I have obtained four new subscribers since the be next summer, at the anniversary of the Western Fair, and with but little effort. It would be no hard Although many more able than I am, have written matter for the list of the Liberator to be doubled, if

on the Constitution, yet I wish to say a few words, its old friends willed it to be so. I think William Goodell's attempt to prove the Con- Before any minds can appreciate the matter of its olumns, they must be, to a great extent, delivered stitution an anti-slavery instrument, as perfectly ridiculous, and would be utterly unworthy a reply from the power and tyranny of sect-from the befrom any rational man, were it not for the great in. witching influence and idolatry of party politicsfluence it has over thousands of minds. If the fra- from the almost omnipotent sway of popular opinion mers, and those who adopted the Constitution, in- -and experience a state of moral progress, in which tended it to be anti-slavery, then they were such ig. is seen, with a considerable degree of clearness, the noramuses, that they did not understand their own vast superiority of moral power over political chiphrases ; for in the several conventions, whilst dis- canery, and that it is by the foolishness of preachcussing those clauses, generally understood to be ing, God will save those who believe."

pro-slavery, they used the words, slave, slavery or Every Abolitionist should be a sort of moral therlave trade, or some word equivalent, two hundred mometer, by which may be seen the moral attainand seventy times; and if they intended it to be ments of every man and woman in his neighborhood, anti-slavery, then all of them, who afterwards held and, at the proper time, present the Liberator for office under the government, perjured themselves; subscription. There are many minds so feeble and for they understood the Constitution to be anti-sla- weak, that they are unable to bear the clear light of heaven, reflected by the Liberator on the great Again-some say, if two or three small clauses of al movements of our time; just as a man's eyes. the Constitution are pro-slavery, it is of no account; from long protracted sickness, become too weak to for all the rest of it is for liberty and equal rights. bear the full light of the noonday sun. But, as fast Let us test this. Suppose there is a church organiza- as moral strength is acquired, and men are enlighttion, with its creed or discipline, fully expressing ened to see the true bearings of the conflict between all the great principles of the gospel, with a small liberty and slavery, the kingdom of God and the clause at the end .- Provided that nothing shall be powers of darkness, he receives a relish for the Libso construed in this document, but it shall be the erator, and would sooner part with any other paper privilege of the wealthy members to rob the poor published in the old Bay State, than lose the luxury nembers of all they possess, whenever they please! of a weekly perusal of the old pioneer sheet. Go on Would not that small clause be sufficient to make dear brother, with 'Excetsion' as your motto, and, the whole document, as well as the organization as God reigneth, the battle shall go in our favor, and we shall (whether in this world or the future) rejoice in the redemption of three millions of men from the

thraldom of Slavery. J. T. EVERETT.

For a proposition, which was in effect to give to the comoleracy twice as many free as slave States, gave his very mile stop and the following states are the condition of the United States, and the state of the condition of the United States, and the state of the s

In sorry to say, that no good end to the TempeI movement appears to have been gained by the specting, and a serious injury has been done to the toti-Slavery movement. Such a result could be have been contemplated, but so it is; for if we a judge of the feeling which ought to pervade acted number, as partaking of individual symmetry. It is that the adoption of one good nine. pt then it is that the adoption of one good principethen it is that the adoption of one good princi-ple the mind, always prepares the way for a of Virginia, died at Washington a few days since. wever, in the case now seroand so on. Not so, he befor Temperance friends on this side of the water sed to be all absorbed in the one object, so as to Overbury, on Tuesday morning, about five miles from Birmingham, of twenty-five men and boys. from Birmingham, of twenty-five men and boys, in one ssoluble union, and proves the insincerity of those or men of one idea. Look, for a moment, a conduct of those Americans, when they ment, a conduct of those Americans, when they were failly told by one who knew well what he Fatal Accident. - The Bel-Air (Md.) Republican said, to ember the colored men in their Temperance movent. How was it received? To deny the imputation of they attempted to apologise and exist a way; they felt aggrieved by such a fact start up before a British andience. But all they said, wed a virtual acknowledgment of the remark Freich Douglass had made. They had they said, ved a virtual acknowledgment of the remark Freick Douglass had made. They knew that the slandler employs strong drink to render his victim tmore degraded, and thus to ensure his same bar where the Feacock periahed. retention in very : and what are these men doing It is said that the Committee of Ways and Means to deliver the brethren from such degradation? I in Congress have decided to lay a tax upon bankatock, noth! Cast your eyes back to America, and see if youn find their names associated with this glorious wement; and where are they? 'He that is not wus, must be against us.' There is by Patton, figing here as a Christian minister but. Dr. Patton, figing here as a Christian minister, but, One of the negro houses, on the plantation of Ma at home, see h with his 'Jim Crow' pews for the colored man; dhe who fills his place in his absence, coming out an indicating the sin, by saying, in language similar the following—'That their position is like to that oupied by the Son at the right hand of the Father', meaning the colored worshippers of the Father', meaning the colored worshippers brother, who is 65 years of age. of the Father',-meaning the colored worshippers when seated inhese pews. Yet Dr. Patton is re-

ding overin assembly of pro-slavery and slavehold-ing ministrs; and, instead of reproving what was said on the eccasion, telling them that if they would send him to England, their honor would be safe with im, and if the Alliance should unchristianize them, he would have it, shaking the dust off his feet. But see and hear him in Liverpool, mourning over slaveargument- But how can we get rid of it? He professes to have drunk in anti-slavery with his moth-

Again-lok at Dr. Cox, not many weeks ago, presi-

er's nilk. If so, he has become a sad apostate.

Ore thing is plain—that these pro slavery priests are soing much to obstruct that glorious reform; and it is very distressing indeed, that such cant and hyporisy should be palmed upon an enlightened public, in the nineteenth century. Suffice it to say, that there did not apper to me to be a true anti-slavery might during the season, and its frequenters have met with a providential escape. er's nilk. If so, he has become a sad apostate. man smongst them. They could all of them, in words, at the saine time, whispering in the ears of those who would listen to them, something injurious to the slave's purest friends. And why so? Because their clean, thorough measures reprove the callous indifference of the others. These things ought not so to arise, and reprove this ungodly generation?

The anti-slavery movement embraces Temperance and every other good thing that can be named; and Hon the man who is not true to it as a whole, will not be true to any of its parts, farther than his own selfish

This is not the place to judge of their anti-slavery We must east our eye back to their home, and see what they are doing there. For several years, I have been making myself intimately acquainted with the movement in America, and the parties connected with it : and there are none of these men, who have been here, so far as I can perceive, to be found on the side of the oppressed, J. V. Himes excepted; he is true. The time has fully come, when the British people must meet them at the threshold, deal faithfully with their delinquencies, and send them back to tell their friends at home, that the people here have no sympa thy with them, until they learn to be true to their principles, to God, and to one another. O that there are so few, in this favored land, to be found willing to act as seeing Him who is invisible—to look at erery action they perform in the light of eternity-to see how every good movement is linked with another, and that no one can be injured, without injuring al! !

The contaminating influence of such pro-slavery fellowship, as that of which I have now been con plaining, has been seriously felt, and has had a baneful influence on minds not thoroughly imbued with anti-slavery principle. The Americans, as a nation, are the basest under the sun, at the present moment There are a few good men and women amongst them, and these are very good: they do merit our warmest sympathies, for their fidelity in the midst of an ungodly generation: but we ought to have no patience Boston. This is an increase of 400 over the previwith the others, who dare to come here, boasting of ous year. their Temperance, &c., whilst the shricks, and cries, and groans of three millions of their brethren and sisters in bonds are daily ascending to Heaven, calling for vengeance on those who turn a deaf car to their dreadful wailings! Yes, the clergy of Americal on the night of the 16th ult., in endeavoring to

that some expression of their views may be brought to the wreck and burnt her. The party engaged this latter operation passed the night on Green of the cause feel as I do not be set friends. of the cause feel as I do on this subject. This pro- Com. Perry arrived at Laguna on the 20th slavery connection, as well as the short-pledge, presents a painful feature for the true friends of the Cause to look at. It seems like too many reforms disarmed about fifty soldiers. that have gone before it: as they become popular, they fall away from their first love. Some of us, at least, are determined to wash our hands clean of thesin, by testifying against such inroads on her purity.

shall see it their duty to remonstrate with these ministers, make them acquainted with the light in which

A Terrific Explosion of Fire Damp took place at Overbury, on Tuesday morning, about five miles

ceived by the sai Convention as an honest man; and not one amongs all our delegates is found faithful enough t represe and admonish such sinners, and tell them that, as true Temperance reformers, we go for purity—and that they must learn to show mercy at home test, before they can be fellowshipped here.

Their Sons.—Major Van Buren, son of the exTresident, acted as aid to Gen Taylor, at the siege of Monterey. John C. Cathoun's son is lieut. colonel of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Daniel Webster's son is captain of a company of volunteers, and will be in Mexico soon. John J. Crittenden's and will be in Mexico soon. Their Sons .- Major Van Buren, son at home fist, before they can be fellowshipped here. son is captain of a new regiment of mounted rifle

Sad Disaster at Sea. The ship Creole, Capt. Capt. of New Orleans, from Bordeaux for New Orleans. ol, of New Orleans, from Bordeaux for New Orleans, was lost on the 19th of December, six miles to the Eastward of Neuvitas, with the Captain and 45

Immense Loss. The damage occassioned by the recent freshet in the Scioto, Miami and Mad rivers (O) is set down at about two millions of dollars away from the Scioto valley alone. The whole country was inundated.

Horrible Explosion! Seven Men Killed!-Th And this neglect could not well have ference of the others. These things ought not so to be. When will the time come, when the Lord shall proceeded from anything but intemperance.

Virginia.—The Legislature on Friday, elected Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, United States Senator for six years, from the fourth of March next, to suc-ceed Mr. Archer.

The Somers .- The N. O. Picayune gives the names of the seven sailors who were drifted shore after the destruction of the Somers, and are now held prisoners of war in Vera Cruz. They are as follows: Wm. Cardy, Wm. W. Powers, John Boyce, Lewis Johnson, James Fennel, Matthias Gravel and Dennis Kelley

Negro Suffrage.—The Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin have passed negro suffrage resolutions, by a vote of 53 to 46.

The Cambria, it is said, took out about \$5000 contributed in New York for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. 'The committees are still engaged

Shameful !- Members of Congress, in addition to their enormous pay and perquisites, have this year roted themselves Books, to the amount of \$65,042,27

Thirty Fire Ministers of the Northern Methodis Episcopal Church in the United States, have depart ed this life during the past year.

The last present to Mr. Clay is a gold mounteriding whip, which L. W. Washington of Virginia won at the national jockey club race of 1835.

The Lowell Courier states that a surgical of tion was performed on Thursday morning at Low ell, in taking off a hand while the patient was under he influence of sulphuric either.

During last year, 5263 marriages were solemnize

We have copies of El Locomuter of Vera Cruz of ca 'are verily guilty concerning their brother, and we are no less so, if we fail to warn them of their on the reef near Green Island. The officers and we are no less so, if we fail to warn them of their on the reer near Green Island. The officers and crew were all saved by the assistance of the John Adams, which was near at hand. The Union was consideration, and to present it before the parties charge of Lieut. Winslow at the time of her misfor-A violent norther is said to have occasioned

On the 23d of December was published at Mexico re determined to wash our hands clean of thesin, by estifying against such inroads on her purity.

I shall wait your answer, trusting that societies shall went it their day for the societies of the Constituent Congress, declaring the election of Gen. Autonia Lopez de Santa Anna, to be Provisional President of the Republic, and of Valentine Gomes Farias to be Provisional Vice President of the Republic

Indians in Mexico. The Apaches, Camanches we view their conduct, and call upon them to do their and other savages continue their inroads in the States of Durango and Chihushua, laying waste the ranches and Anciendes, kiling the men and carrying off the women and children prisoners. The Mexita Yours, in the cause of universal liberty, can editors insist that the savages are led by American Yours, in the cause of universal liberty, ean editors in MARY WELSH.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF COLLECTION from H. I. Bawditch, to redeem place,

J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge,

Margaret H. Andrews, Newburyport,
from Loring Moody, for collections by him,
of Andrew Robeson, N. Bedford,
of T. P. Locke, Westminuter,
of George Miles,
of A. Stanwood, Newburyport,
of Nath'l Emmens, N. York, B. PHILBRICK, Treas

CASH COLLECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESIS-TANCE SOCIETY.

January 4, 1847.

-AND SOLD BOATSBOX AND	1 00	Plies P Manian	1 20
Wm Lloyd Garrison,	1 00	C. K. Whipple,	1 25
M. Putnam,			0 25
John Prince,		J. N. B.	
Sarah Eaton,		Samuel May,	100
Joseph Kingman,		A. Williams,	015
Nathan Heaton,		F. Jackson,	0 50
C. D. Draper,		William Sparrell,	1 00-
H. C. Fifield,	1 00	D. B. Many,	0 25
J. V. Himes,	1 00	Mr. Marsh,	0 25
Rebecca Phippen,	0 25	S. T. Benson,	1 00
Joseph Noyes,	0.25	Ira Gray, . fast soit	0 50
Jesse Russell,	0.25	I. Austin,	1 00
C. H. Hovey	1.00	S. Mitchell,	0.50
J. Walcutt,	0 50	W. Wilson,	0.25
J. B. Yerrinton,	0.25	A. W. Weston,	0 25
Alexander Wilson,		E. Quincy,	100
John Augustus,		E. L. Capron,	100
J. E. Hunt,		D. Gregg,	1 00
Benjamin Chase,		Lewis Ford.	050
Moses Fuller,		R. R. Crosby,	0.25
H. W. Blanchard,		William Shew,	0.50
		George M. Rogers,	0 50
William Farwell,		1. Delany,	0 26
W. Bears, blon as . vo		Cornelius Bramhall,	
J. P. Blanchard,			6 67
G. C. Leach,	0 20	Sundry friends,	120.00
G. W. Haskell,		cieldress always circus	37 07
Alexander Hichborn			957
at them; a thought	C. K	WHIPPLE, Treasu	rer-

LECTURES ON ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON. The Course commenced on Thursday evening, anuary 7th, in the Masonic Temple, and will be onlined weekly, to the number of seven or eight continued weekly, to the number of seven or eight Lectures. It is given under the direction of the Boston Union of Associationists. In order to cover the necessary expenses, and also with the hope of aiding the funds of the general movement, the price of tickets has been fixed as follows: Tickets for the course for one person, \$1; for a lady and gentleman, \$150; tickets for a single lecture, 25 ets.

The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Lecture I. The Destiny of Man upon the Earth.

By W. H. Channing.

II. The Progressive Development of Society.

By Charles A. Dana.

III. The Tendencies of Modern Civilization. By

Horace Greeley.

IV. Charles Fourier. By Parke Godwin.

V. The Grounds of Association in the Spiritual
Nature of Man. By George Ripley.

VI. The Practical Organization of Association.

VII. Integral Education. By John S. Dwight.

NOTICE.

Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster will commence a series of meetings in Abington, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, to continue through Sunday following.

lowing.
Their friends are requested to make all necessary arrangements, and secure as large an attendance as

LORING MOODY, General Agent Mass. A. S.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS. Addison Davis, of Lynn, will lecture on Slavery in Mansfield, Friday and Saturday, Jan. \$22, 23 W. Mansfield, Sunday and Monday, 424, 25 Tuesday,

Parker Pillsbury will lecture on Slavery in

WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. GROBER W. STACY will lecture before this Society in Sunday next, day and evening, Jan. 24th.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

CIETY,

The next quartely meeting of this Society will be held at Billerica, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

While this mation is ploughing up the plains of Mexico with the chariot-wheels of the waregod, for the purpose of planting on its virgin soil the infernal system of slavery, it becomes every true man and woman to rise upon their feet, with the determination that THIS SYSTEM SHALL BE OVERTHROWN.

Remember, that as an additional reward to those

Remember, that as an additional reward to those who are ngitting this great battle for savery, the captured Mexican cities have been given up to rapine and lust! The helpless females of Matamoras and Monterey have been ravished, in open day, by the volunteer soldiers of this boasted 'Christian republic,' by the connivance of the commanding offi-

Your own Governor has called out a regimen from this State, to aid the Slave Power in thus sacking the cities of Mexico, because that republic refused to yield up its territory to be converted into slaveholding States.

refused to yield up its territory to be converted into slaveholding States.

Let the freemen and women of old Middlesex rally to this meeting, resolved to do every thing in their power to palsy the arm, and throw confusion into the counsels of this wicked nation.

Prominent among the topics of discussion will be the dissolution of the American Union. W. A. WHITE, President.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The friends of the Anti-Capital Punishment Reform must remember, that the anniversary of the above Society will take place on TUESDAY, twenty-sixth of January inst., at Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield street, at 10 o'clock. Wendell Phillips, Dr. Channing, Robert Rantoul, Jr., and others, will address the meeting. We hope to have a meeting that will influence the coming, restring of our Legisaddress the meeting. We hope to have a meeting that will influence the coming session of our Legis lature to abolish entirely, the death-penalty. The meeting will be held for one day and evening.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN'S NAGAZINE OF SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

COMBINING Literary Entertainment and Instruction with an Effort to promote the Union of thorough Self-Improvement with every Department of Industry. The first number of this new Periodical, of original design and neat execution—to contain matter of the most spirited and interesting, and at the same time elevating and useful character, from many of the first and best minds of the nation—was published on the first of Janusry, and has already been favorably noticed by most of the Boston Presses. This number contains articles, original and selected, by the Editor, H. W. Longfellow, E. P. Whipple, Ovrille Dewey, Issue F. Shepard, Geo. S. Hillard, D. H. Howard, Charles Sunner, J. Russell Lowell, S. P. Andrews, James T. Fields, Albert Pike, Goethe, and Prof. T. C. Upham.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers-Prospectus; The Necessity of Original Papers—Prospectus; The Necessity of Self-Acquaintance; Thought and Reading; Inward Life, a poem; The Pauper Lad of Woodend, or a Will and a Way—a Tale of Real Life; A Visit to my Old Home, a poem; Phonotypy and Phono-graphy, or Speech-Printing and Speech-Writing, ex-plained; Some Editorial Words; The Contributions Wanted; The Book-World—giving impartial no-tices of New Publications; Mercantile Library As-

Choice Selections-Learn to Labor and to Wait, a Psaim of Life; Genius will Study; A Word to the Siuggish; A Patch on both Knees and Glores on in Imitation of Dr. Franklin; Sunshine and Shade, a poem; A Rich Lesson from the Lives of Four Men of Genius; A Picture of the Prairie; The

Issued Bi-Monthly-Price \$1.20 a year, in advance. Two copies to one address \$2, or one copy for two years \$2-Six copies \$5-Thirteen copies Edited and Published by GEORGE W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill, Boston, and sold by the principal Agents or Booksellers throughout the United States. [3w4]

IMPORTANT WORK

Just Published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, 21 Cornhill, THE CHURCH AS IT IS; or, the Forlors,
Hope of Slavery. By Parker Pillsbury. Price
15 cents.

And the cheerful fire leaps upward, the brighter for the gloom,

POETRY.

And a sense of all the blessings, that God has made Seems clearer to the spirit than when the daylight

shone ; Then, in that holy season of thankfulness and prayer, The solemn angel-monitors God stations everywhere, Draw back the folded curtains, whereon our day-

dreams glaw, And show, behind, the miseries that other hearts must know.

And so, last evening, sitting with dear household

Making their pleasant music, there came a deeper

A voice that called my spirit from the fireside, far away a woman and a slave upon her death bed

Before her eyes, already, had passed a dread eclipse, And her hands groped round for water to wet her

Of all the children I have borne, to hold my dying

That used to make the sunshine of summer days

The thought the dreadful day would come when they

Hat I tried hard to forget it, and to think it

For I was everything to them, and they were all to me, And it seemed well nigh impossible that any liminan

Wus rold enough and barsh enough to tear us al.

I'll, of the ax my God had given, they left to

Ten years of toil had quickly passed, and added to

God gave or heaven, was valueless as dust upon the

They came, and we with trembling hands counted

But master hardly looked at it, and said, turning

And she must go! Then everything grew black

Now it has come, how willingly I breather my latest

Less brightly then before my eyes leapt up the And louder than those voices dear, I heard the ques-

Elmwood, Cambridge, U. S.

AN ACROSTIC.

Men | the despised ones of our fallen race, Are cooped within these gluony granite towers; Summers and winters pass with creeping pace : Seasons change not, and spring-time bath no flower Autumn, mice laved, so halmy and serene, Comes cheerless now to these poor sorrowing eyes: Heaven's orne course through their glittering paths

Unseen are those bright gems that deck the skies. Sad days, and sleepless nights, here go and come ; Evenings or mornings bring no cheering ray; There's no sweet welcome to a happy home; There's nought to crown the labors of the day.

Stranger, whoe'er or whatsoe'er thou art, Sure thin with kindly words can'st fully show; Twould bring warm feelings to the frozen heart, And raise a hope, where all is hopeless now. These poor despis'd ones all have hearts like thee; Each one can feel the cheering power of love; Perchance thou might'st with heartfelt sympathy, Raise their stray thoughts to better things above. If they have fallen in temptation's snare, Still they have kindre delaims which God hath given Oh! lead them back with kindly words, and spare

No tones of love but turn their hearts to heaven.

a spurious church and a corrupt clergy -Ed. Lib. throng, or from places remote from each INFIDELITY : INFIDELITY :

To the Editor of the Liberatur :

DEAR SIR-During the last four or five years, I tain of reaching their place of destination, a have been a constant, and, I humbly trust, an under- more effectual, when sent up in an associate m standing reader of the Liberator. I have also atten- If meeting together, and offering united than tively watched the movements, and taken note of the ing, would overcome distance and annihilate sayings and doings of the anti-slavery lecturers and it would be very important to do so; for it is en missionaries, both at home and abroad. And I must that, to the hearts of the people generally, acknowledge, that there are two characteristics in day, God is afar off. He is scarcely in althe anti-slavery enterprise, which even its worst thoughts. enemies must fully recognize—fidelity to principle, and uncompromising and unceasing hostility to so highly? I verily believe, (to be very char) slavery. But these, you will perceive, are small that, with by far the greater portion of the priceus on the credit side, in comparison to the wast amount which is carried over to the debtor side. The the day, which makes it any more dear, or dposition which you have assumed, in relation to the ferent to them, from any other day, is because church and clergy, has rendered you obnoxious to Feast Day—a day on which to remove all rot the charge of infidelity. Had you let these powerful from appetite—a day to gorge themselves weinfluences alone, and aimed your anti-slavery artil-ry thing which eye can look upon, which ded appetite craves. it such slaveholders as were without the pale of the at such staveholders as were without the pale of the church, you would have escaped the brand of infidel, perhaps of most, attend one religious servidul with which you are marked.

It cannot be a small matter with you, that you are publicly charged with the high misdemeanor (to call it by no harsher name) of going out of your way to attack the church and clergy, and of holding them up before an ungodly world, as giving their counte-work in their services, which, although fally work in their services, which, although fally short, are long enough for all.

But the mistress of the family, with o portions of it, must stay at home, to prepare laintentherly fellowship with the slaveholding churches at the South; were these reasons sufficient to authorize you in holding them up to the world, as a cage of undership of unclean birds'—the bulwark of slavery?

uch like a blunder; for, had you, instead of de-juncing the church and clergy as pro-slavery, apnouncing the church and clergy as pro-slavery, applied to some leading organ of the church, he probabily would have convinced you that the church had nothing to do with slavery, nor with any other public or social evil?

But why is all this preparation this day? Why is the table loaded with every ury which can be obtained and prepared? Amankind so forgetful, that they cannot remembary of the

The church, sir, has nothing to do with the affa rs of this wicked world? It has higher and nobler objects than those which belong to earth? Its chief work is to save sinners from future evils and sufferings, and to prepare them for a life of immortality and glory. Its great business hes in the unseen world, and not in this miserable, mundane, perishing world in which we live. And how it should ever enter your head, that the church was bound by its profession to direct its power and influence to aid in the terrestrial work of removing slavery from the land, is, to say the least, quite marvellous? Marvellons, that a person, form and educated in the very head of the church, as you have been, should be so the more than waste them—to e them in such a contraction. work, which does not belong to her to do! Alsurd as it may seem, I should just as soon think of your calling on the church to aid you in the charitable work of giving bread to the hungry, shelter to the houseless—in visiting the wretched outcast in the prison-house, and whispering in his ear hope and confidence! Now, these are more worldly concerns:

a blessing! I am sure that suca way of expression of ingatitude an never metthe favor of God. It is, in fact, an expression of ingatitude.

I believe the services of Thankgiving Day to be utterly offensive in the sight of God—a day, which, like the new moons and sabbaths of old he abountable to the confidence! Now, these are more worldly concerns:

self on a par with the graceless sexton, who had the for a momentary indulgence, made a surce of misbution-box in the very face of the minister. It was a designs of God are frustrated. To sum up the most sacrilegious act, and both the church and ministers whole matter, in short, I believe it to be a curse to ter were struck with amazement at such flagitious man, and an insult to God. inquiry, he would have found that giving to the poor

and needy, for earthly purposes, was no part of the mission of the church, or its ministers. The salvation of the sinner's soul, not the clothing or feed- Five companies of the volunteers under Colonel ing his body, is the true and proper work of the Burnett, actually got to sea on Saturday, in the ship church!

Catharine and barque Isabel, after waiting since

enterprise which belongs wholly and solely to the her down the bay in such had weather—especially, physical world!

I would call your attention to another considera- selves! peared in the Liberator, from your pen, I am charitably inclined to be lieve that you are ignorant of the body of nearly 500 men. We are credibly in-They came at last, we felt prepared, nay, I felt nature of organic sin. Organic and individual sins formed that the men were in a state of the are two distinct things—the former exclusively belongs to nations, states, communities, and all other six months' rations of clothes, the blankets from organized bodies; the latter to the individual conscience alone, and, according to the latest ecclesiastical decision on this point, individuals are no more blameworthy for the existence of organic sin, than

> their fellow-men by wholesale, under the sanction of learnest they were not paid the three months' wages law, and by the authority of the government, it becomes an organic evil, and, as such, the church and clergy may innocently participate in it—the one in learnest they were not paid the three months' wages out so violently, that it was obliged to be put down by force—and that not without great difficulty and learnest to do the sharing and the other. furnishing solders to do the slaying, and the other in furnishing the chaplains to do the praying and preaching, and in forming bible classes, and other religious tion, but that the officers will be murdered, and the

There are some other matters I intended to notice, but I must defer them till a more favorable time.

THANKSGIVING DAY. DEAR GARRISON :

amount of extra drudgery performed, and the usual the volunteers, drinking, swearing, quarrelling and *Do ye remember those in bonds as ye with them were bound?'

*Do ye remember those in bonds as ye with them were bound?'

*Do ye remember those in bonds as ye with them were bound?'

*Do ye remember those in bonds as ye with them expense in preparing luxuries for dinner, supported in short, 'Thanks' speculators who are always on limit at such places and times, their clothes and everything else they giving is over, and the people will not again, probably, be called upon to 'give thanks,' till the year comes round again.

Then every once in a while, they left the room. Then every once in a while,

But why is 'Thanksgiving Day' so much reverenced by the people, and what is it that renders it had abandoned her to starvation, and 'listed' for

tude, (which has been accumulating for a whole brother or lover. But, of course, war has a parayear, and which, of course, must have attained a mount claim on them-not one of them was given very high pitch, from being pent up so long, no oppecially for the purpose of unburdening them?

all time. It does not consist in the observance of a tedious round of ceremonies, but springs forth spontaneously, from the inmost depths of his soul He does not wait for His Excellency, the Governor, to specify a time when he shall exercise has graft and goory, and its embedding accessories—but we have no discipling accessories—but we have no discipling accessories—but we have no limit and refining accessories—but we have no discipling accessories accesso to specify a time when he shall exercise his grati- by his family and suite, will go on board the Gladia

His hourly thanks arise.

But, we are told that this day is set apart for " general thanksgiving. What is a general thanksgiv- hear they begin recruiting this morning.-New ing with God? Does it make any difference with | York Tribune.

Him, who measures the universe with a spar And yet, it is thought to be very important, th people should get together to give thanks; j though their prayers and praises would be mot

how few are exercised with one emotion, or, istant cannot be a small matter with you, that you are one extra emotion of gratitude, while there is you have the property of the control of the control of gratitude, while there is you are

unclean hirds — the bolwark of slavery?"

Your action, in the above case, looks to me very never knew her to leave the kitchen onankagiv-

because the evils of poverty and wretchedness are day of banqueting and revelling—a day, in which only social evils, with which the church has nothing those things which were intended by or benevo-

HURRA FOR 'GLORY!'

Cotharine and barque Isabel, after waiting since Wednesday morning the motions of a Long Island periogue, at an express of \$500 n day, which taight were a metaphysical evil, it would be a lawful subject for clerical interference and church action; and it seems to be asking too much to require of them to leave their proper sphere of duties, to engage in an expression of the control of the periogue at Fort Hamilton, and Col. Curch, who reveived two dollars and a built per day for inspecting, &c. &c. declared it not prudent to trust for an organic affection of the heart.

The coine of murder is justly considered an individual sun, and the guilt thereof fastens itself on the individual conscience; and it then comes within the sphere of civil and ecclesiastical action. But when a thousand men go on to the lattle-field, and intelest.

drunken, desperate, wretched men. They are, doubtless, unimpeachable pirate-tin ber. The scenes at, and around Fort Hamilton, where these men have been encamped, and where five more companies still remain, are represented to as as being of the most pitable and disgusting charac-ter. In the hor-room of Col. Church, recking with Dear Garrison:

This long established and much reverenced custom has again come round, and gone. The usual amount of animal life has been sacrificed, the usual groes, while the rest of the room was filled with the sacrificed and the sacrificed and the sacrification of the room was filled with the o dear to them?

Is it the fact that their hearts are so full of gratiwomen have been on the Island, to reclaim husband,

portunity having been afforded for relief,) that an uncommon occasion is demanded—a day set apart cscards at the Hamilton House, or giving and receive Every day, to the good man, is a day of thanksgroup. He is every day made grateful, by new
manifestations of the kindness of his Heavenly Father. Thanksgiving, with him, is not limited to
aday. It is not made the business of a set time, but It is not made the business of a set time, but most commentary on war and glory, and its en tor in a day or two, and the remainder of the force will get off probably in the course of the present week. Altogether, this seems to us to be rather a shabby show of 'glory,' and not very encouraging to the prospects of the new regiment for which we

bolds the creation in his hands, whether the particular hit at and praises of his creatures come from one spurious church and a corrupt clergy — Ed. Lib.

Extract from a Sermon on Immortal Life, preached at the Melodeon, in Boston, by Tukodork Panda Will be exhibited every evening except Sunday, at and praises of his creatures come from one through through through through through the creation in his hands, whether the panda through the panda corrupt clergy — Ed. Lib.

Extract from a Sermon on Immortal Life, preached the Will be exhibited every evening except Sunday, at the Melodeon, in Boston, by Tukodork Panda A MORY HALL,

Spurious church and a corrupt clergy — Ed. Lib.

BANVARD'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF

Street.

Soon as a man attains consciousness of himself, he attains consciousness of his Immortality. At first, he asks proof no more of his eternal existence than of his present life; instinctively he believes both. Nay, he does not separate the two—this life is one link in that golden and electric chain of Immortality; the next life, another and more bright, but in the same chain. Immortality is what philosophers call an ontological fact; in belongs essentially to the Being of Man, just as the Eye is a but in the same chain. Immortally is what pure losophers call an ontological fact; it belongs essentially to the Being of Man, just as the Eye is a physiological fact, and belongs to the Body of Man. To my mind, this is the great proof of flumortality: the fact that it is written in human nature; written there so plain that the rudest nations have not failed urally as the notions of Time and Space. We feel it as a desire; we feel it as a fact. What is thus in man is writ there of God, who writes no lies. To suppose that this universal desire has no corresponding gratification, is to represent Him, not as the Father of all, but as other as the Father of all the various as the Father of all t it as a desire; we feel it as a fact. What is thus in man is writ there of God, who writes no lies. To suppose that this universal desire has no corresponding gratification, is to represent Him, not as the Father of all, but as only a Deceiver. I feel the longing after Immortality, u desire essential to my nature, deep as the foundation of my Being; I find the same desire in all men. I feel conscious of Immortality that I am not to die—no, never to die, though often to change. I cannot believe this desire and consciousness are felt only to missled, to beguile, to deceive me. I know God is my Father, and the Father of the Nations. Can the Almighty deceive his children? For my own part, I can conceive of nothing which shall make me more certain of my Immortality. I ask ne argument, from learned lips. No miracle could make me more sure; no, not if the sheeted dead hurst cerement and shroud, and, rising forth from their belonded tombs, stood here before me, the disented dust once more enchanted with that fiery life; no, not if the souls of all my sires, since time begun, came through ground, and with miraculous speech told me they lived, and I should also live. I could only say, 'I knew all this before, why waste your heavenly speech!' I have now individually make the permanent of the next state, can give me intallibic, certainty.

But there are menwho doubt of Immortality. They say they are conscious of the want, not of the fact. They need a proof. The exception here proves

me to the next state, can give me intallible, certainty.

But there are menwho doubt of Immortality. They say they are conscious of the want, not of the fact. They need a proof. The exception here proves the rule. You do not doubt your personal and conscious existence now; you ask no proof of that; you would haigh at me, should I try to convince of the leaders of modern Philosophy wanted a proof of this as a basis for his Science, and said I AM, BECAUSE I THINK. But his thought required proof, as much as his Being; yes, more, for Being is the ground of Thinking, not Thinking of Being At this day, there are sound men who deny the existence of this outward world, declaring it only a dream-world. This Ground, they say, and yonder Sun, base heing but in fancy—like the Sun and Ground, you perchance dreamed of last night, Ground, you perchance dreamed of last night, important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D. whose being was only a being-dreamed. These are exceptional men, and help prove the common Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, it mile—that Man trusts his senses, and believes an outward world. Yet such are more common as mongst Philosophers, than men who doubt of their immortal life. You cannot easily reason those men out of their philosophy and into their senses, nor, by your own philosophy, perhaps, convince them that there is an outward world.

I think there is an outward world.

I think low of you came to your belief in everlasting his through reasoning. Your belief grew out of your general state of Mind and Heart. You could not help it. Perhaps few of you ever sat down and weighed the arguments for and against it, and so made up your mand. Perhaps those who have the frienest consciousness of the fact, are least familiar with the arguments which confirm that familiar with the arguments which confirm that consciousness. If a man disbelieves it, if he denies it, his opinion is not often to be changed immediately or directly by argument. His special conviction has grown out of his general state of Mind and Heart, and is only to he change in his whole philosophy. I am not ho men for their belief, nor blaming men who bt or deny. I do not believe any one ever wilself into the denial thereof. Men doubt because they cannot help it; not because they will, but

There are a great many things true, which no man as yet can prove true; some things so true that nothing can make them plainer, or more plainly true. I think it is so with this doctrine, and therefore, for myself, ask no argument. With my views of Man, of God, of the relation between the two, I want no proof, satisfied with my own conscious.

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Published by monthly—price \$1 20 a year. Two copies to one address, \$2. One copy for two copies to one address, \$2. Thirteen copies, \$10. There are a great many things true, which no hess of inmortality. Yet there are arguments which are fair, logical, just, which satisfy the mind, and may perhaps help persuade some men who doubt, if such men there are amongst you. I think that Immortality is a Fact of Consciousness; a fact given in the constitution of Man,-therefore a matter Though at first merely a Feeling, a matter of Sentiment, on examination it becomes an Idea—a matter of Thought. It will be be be be be belowed at in the sharpest and driest light of logic. Truth never flinches before Reason. It is so with our consciousness of God, that is an ontological fact; a fact given in the nature of Man. At first it is a feeling, a matter of Sentiment. By thought, we abstract this fact from other facts; we find an Idea of God. That is a matter of Philosophy, and the analyzing mind legitimates the Idea, and at length demonstrates the existence of God, which we first learned without analysis and by intuition. A great deal has been written to prove the existence of God, and that by the ablest men, yet I cannot believe that any one was ever reasoned directly into a belief in God, by all those able men, nor directly out of it, by all the Skeptics and Scoffers. Indirectly, such works affect men, change their philosophy and modes of thought, and so help them to one or the other conclusion.

The Idea of Immortality, like the Idea of God.

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It will seek to impress engage and the practical pursuits of life, the immortality of Educations and compilations and cantof the general reader.

The Idea of Immortality, like the Idea of God, in a certain sense is born in us, and fast as we come to consciousness of ourselves, we come to consciousness of God, and of ourselves as immortal. The higher we advance in wisdom, goodness, piety, the larger place do God and Immortality hold in our experience and inward life. I think that is the regular and natural process of a maje.

the power of alienation by a drunken or otherwise ernment in the State, and to Private Judgment in

devise, descent or otherwise than from her husband, shall be a separate property. Lawsshall be passed providing for the registry of the wife's property, and more clearly defining the rights of the wife thereto as well as to property held by her with her husband, and for carrying out the provisions of this section. Where the wife has a separate property from that of her husband, the same shall be liable for the debts of the wife contracted before marriage.

Sec. 2. Forty acres of land, to be selected by the

thereof (at the option of the owner) any lot or lots in any city or village, being the homestead of a family, and not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution for any debt or debts growing out of or founded upon contract, either express or implied, made after the adoption of this constitution. Provided, that such exemption shall not affect in any manner any mechanics or laborers' lien, or any mortgage there on lawfully obtained, nor shall the owner, if a married man, be at liberty to alienate such real estate, unless by the consent of the wife.

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regst you. I think that usefulsates; a fact giv-an,—therefore a mutter less though to pick it out. en in the constitution of Man,—therefore a natter of Sentiment. But it requires thought to pick it out those who are more or less engaged in that noble from amongst the other facts of consciousness.

Though at first merely a Feeling, a matter of Senti—by means of original contributions, and correlations of examination it becomes an idea—a matter.

hold in our experience and inward life. I think that is the regular and natural process of a man's development. Doubt of either seems to me an exception, an irregularity. Causes that remove the doubt must be general, more than special.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN—THE HOMESTEAD INALIENABLE.

The following is the Article in the Constitution of Wiscousin, which guarantees to every wife her own property, and to every family a home, beyond the power of alienation by a drunken or otherwise the power of alteration by a drunken or otherwise profligate husband or father. The vote on its passage stood—Yeas 65; Nuys 31.

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SEC. 2. Forty acres of land, to be selected by the schemes of improvement as may be proposed to the owner thereof; or the HOMESTEAD of a family, community from time to time, will receive the most not exceeding forty acres, which said land shall not be included within any city or village, or instead attention will of course be devoted to Lyceums, Metallication of the current of the course be devoted to Lyceums, Metallication of the current of the c

several years past, to the collection and preparation of materials for a work of this kind; and having se-cured the aid of several switers of superior shillry, besides engaging in the work with his whole hears, he is not without confidence that he will be able to execute his plan with some good degree of efficiency Published by GEO. W. L1GHT, 3 CORNILL, BOSTON, and sold by Booksellers and Periodical

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tion of money hastily

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